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13 JULY 1982

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 317

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SUPERPOWERS PURSUIT OF DISARMAMENT DERIDED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 4, 1982 p 34

[Article by Xie Wenqing [6200 2429 3237]: "Same Dream, Different Beds"]

[Text] Since early February, TASS and certain periodicals have successively put out articles commemorating the 50th anniversary of the 1932 Vienna "Disarmament Conference" in order to show the sincerity and concern about "disarmament" of the Soviet authorities.

Since they want to "commemorate" the big event, as usual they cannot get along without listing the fruits of "disarmament." I originally planned to take advantage of this and copy some dependable material from the commemorative articles from TASS and the periodicals in order to lend impetus and strength to this "commemoration," but I was disappointed. These articles did not provide a single figure concerning several decades of disarmament. TASS said only: "The disarmament proposals made by the Soviet Union in the more than 30 years since the war have been too numerous to list." I might add that: Soviet diplomats have attended numerous "disarmament conferences" and given countless "disarmament speeches." Most recently, on 16 March Brezhnev put forth a new disarmament proposal: the Soviet Union would "temporarily halt" deployment of SS-20 missiles in Europe on condition that the Western Europeans not deploy the Pershing II missiles. This is to say: We will maintain our superiority and your inferiority cannot change. This can be considered a form of "commemoration."

But just what disarming has the Soviet Union done in these "more than 30 years"? RASS said: the "mark" of the 50th anniversary of the disarmament conference is "the reconvening in Vienna of the disarmament talks to discuss important matters such as limiting arms and disarmament." And so the efforts of "50 years" come down to "reconvening talks," which is to say that the fruit of 50 years of disarmament has been to go from convening a conference to "reconvening a conference"!

But I did not give up hope and still thought to gather some "fruits" of disarmament from the periodicals. I went through the "disarmament talks" documents produced "in the more than 30 years since the war," and was still unable to find any concrete record of Soviet-American "arms reduction." On the contrary, I dug up material concerning the continuous arms race waged by the two major powers.

Today, as "disarmament talks" are "reconvened," the military expenditures of the Soviet Union and the United States are setting new world records. According to present data, for the year 1981 and 1982, the military expenditures of the 2 superpowers reached \$180 billion and will increase next year. The military spending of the United States could reach \$260 billion, and that of the Soviets can only go up, even though they will not say so.

Originally, the Soviets were militarily weaker than the United States. But in the past 10 years, the Soviets have not only surpassed the United States in terms of conventional weapons, but they have overtaken America in the number of nuclear weapons. In terms of troops stationed on foreign soil, the Soviet Union is the present world champion, and in terms of arms sales, last year the Soviet Union leaped into the runner up spot, second only to France.

In early February of this year the United States announced the "restoration of production of biological weapons," the reason given was: the Soviets have such weapons and have used them during the last 2 years in countries such as Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos--the evidence coming from the results of blood tests given injured soldiers. This is to say that the scope of the arms race between the two superpowers has expanded from conventional and nuclear weapons into biological weapons. This can be considered a contribution to the 50 year commemoration of the "disarmament conference."

It looks as though the Soviet-American "two man comedy act" on disarmament is going to continue. Their "disarmament bit," or "disarmament routine" is: "talk, talk; build, build; talk, talk; build, build, build; talk, talk, build." In more common terms it is: "If you have something, I must have it": "I will have, however, much as you have"; or even, "I will have more than you"; "I will have what you don't have."

It has been this way for the Soviets and the Americans during the more than 30 years since the war--they dream a similar dream of military build up, although they sleep in different "beds," which is "same dream, different beds."

9705

CSO: 4005/866



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'XINHUA' CARRIES 'TEXT' OF COALITION AGREEMENT

OW221644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1619 GMT 22 Jun 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance forces Samdech Norodor Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and Son Sann signed in Kuala Lumpur today a joint declaration on the formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. The full text of the declaration follows:

His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Mr Son Sann and His Excellency Mr Khieu Samphan, in pursuance of their joint statement made in Singapore on 4 September 1981, have agreed to form a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

#### Purpose

The purpose of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is:

1. To mobilise all efforts in the common struggle to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors with the view to restoring the motherland as a sovereign and independent country.
2. To bring about the implementation of the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea and other relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

#### Operating Principles

1. The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is under the legitimacy and framework of the state of Democratic Kampuchea which is a member state of the United Nations. To this end, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will strive to defend the Democratic Kampuchea seat in the United Nations.
2. Each participating party in the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall retain its own organisation, political identity and freedom of action, including the right to receive and dispose of international aids specifically granted it. The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall have no right to take any decision infringing or restricting this autonomy.

3. The workings of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall be guided by the principles of tripartism, equality and non-preponderance.

4. The operation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea shall be governed by the principle of consensus applicable to matters of importance and relating to:

- (1) The settlement of the Kampuchean problem.
- (2) International treaties or agreements.
- (3) The appointment of important delegations such as those in charge of discussing the settlement of the problem of Kampuchea.
- (4) The eventual modification of the struggle or composition of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.
- (5) The appointment of ambassadors or representatives of Democratic Kampuchea in diplomatic affairs. No question of change of ambassadors or representatives of Democratic Kampuchea currently in office should be raised in the period of six months following the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

5. Any decision or activity of any party in violation of the above provisions is null and void.

#### Composition and Operation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea

The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will be administered by a council of ministers, in accordance with the principles of tripartism, equality and non-preponderance. The council will comprise an inner cabinet and a number of coordination committees.

1. The inner cabinet consists of:

- (1) President of Democratic Kampuchea: Samdech Norodom Sihanouk
- (2) Vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs:  
H. E. Mr Khieu Samphan
- (3) Prime minister: H. E. Mr Son Sann

2. Coordination committees are established in the following areas:

- (1) Finance and economy
- (2) Defence
- (3) Culture and education

(4) Health and social affairs

Each coordination committee will be charged by three appointees of ministerial rank representing the three participating parties. These ministerial posts in the coordination committees, however, do not constitute any part of the inner cabinet, and are subordinated to it.

The council of ministers of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will convene regular meetings inside Kampuchea. Extraordinary meetings can also be convened when urgent problems present themselves. Meetings are convened by the president, vice president, or prime minister of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, and presided over in the same order of precedence by the three members of the inner cabinet.

The inner cabinet of the council of ministers will be entrusted with the responsibility of preserving the existence of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which includes the discussion and settlement of differences arising over the interpretation and/or implementation of the operating principles governing the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. In the event of failure, the presidents of the three participating parties will be requested to meet to work out a solution.

In accordance with the above-mentioned operating principles, each of the three participating parties reserves the right to its freedom of action so as to ensure its own continuity, in the event that an impasse has developed which renders the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea inoperative. In this case the current state of Democratic Kampuchea led by H. E. Mr Khieu Samphan will have the right to resume its activities as the sole legal and legitimate state of Kampuchea and as a member state of the United Nations to ensure the continuity of the state of Democratic Kampuchea.

In testimony whereof, H. R. H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, H. E. Mr Son Sann, and H. E. Mr Khieu Samphan have affixed their signatures at the end of this declaration formalising the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/152

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND, U.S. CONDUCT JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE

OW111904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1856 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--An amphibious assault exercise of the Thai and U.S. navy and marine corps took place today at the Pha Beach in Songkhla Province of Thailand.

The assault is the climax of the combined U.S. and Thai naval exercise "Cobra Gold 82" which is the latest in a series of routine training exercises conducted regularly by Thai and U.S. military units. As with previous operations, Cobra Gold is aimed at enhancing cooperation and readiness of the naval forces of both countries.

The Cobra Gold exercise began 1 June and is scheduled to end 13 June. It involves 25 ships, many helicopters, military planes and 9,000 men from the U.S. 7th Fleet and Thai armed forces.

Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and top-ranking Thai military officers inspected the exercise. U.S. 7th Fleet Commander Vice Admiral M. Staser Holcomb was also there for the inspection.

Before the amphibious assault, a four-day combined mine planting and sweeping exercise at sea in the Gulf of Thailand was conducted.

CSO: 4000/152

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THAILAND'S PREM REITERATES STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

OW081324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of Thailand reiterated here today that his country sticks to the stand that the Kampuchea question be settled on the basis of the UN resolution.

Speaking at the second meeting of the Thai diplomatic envoys to countries in the Asian and Pacific region, the prime minister said that only when the Kampuchea question is settled, can the security and stability of this region be realized and Thailand concentrate all its efforts on improving the people's life and on domestic construction.

After talking about Thailand's home situation and foreign policy, the prime minister demanded that the Thai diplomats shoulder up six economic tasks, i.e., to promote foreign investments in Thailand, to expand markets for Thailand's foreign trade, to get foreign technical assistance, to bring more tourists to Thailand, to take care of Thai laborers abroad and to strengthen propaganda.

The prime minister also asked the diplomats to explain to the countries they are accredited to the heavy burden the refugees have brought to bear on Thailand and try to get their assistance to solve this international problem.

CSO: 4000/152

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SIHANOUK TREASURES RELATIONS WITH THAILAND

OW250754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday that he wanted to "establish a new relationship with Thailand, a relationship based on friendship and understanding."

The newly-named president of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea made this statement in an exclusive interview with a correspondent of the Thai paper NATION REVIEW in Penang, Malaysia, yesterday.

He said, "Thailand has done a great deal for Cambodia. We will always be grateful for Thailand's assistance."

He is expected to arrive in Thailand early next month after his visits to Singapore and other ASEAN countries.

Sihanouk disclosed that after his visit to Bangkok, he will proceed to Kampuchea to hold the first meeting of the new coalition government on Kampuchean soil. "Khieu Samphan and Son Sann (vice president and prime minister of the coalition government) have both officially asked me to go and preside over that important reunion," he said.

He asked other countries to help Kampuchea in the war against Vietnamese aggression. "In Cambodia, we say: War is fought with rice. I am anxious, what will a country like the United States do for my troops? I am afraid the answer is: nothing," he said, adding that "We need everything. We need food and medicine. Please, help us. We are the ones who will be fighting and dying for the dignity of our country."

CSO: 4000/152

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SITTHI SAWETSILA REITERATES KAMPUCHEAN SOLUTION

OW302027 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Jun (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila reiterated today that the implementation of the UN resolution on Kampuchea is the only way to solve the problem of Kampuchea.

Sitthi made the announcement at the airport here when he came back from Austria. He went to Austria on 23 June to attend a forum of the ASEAN and west European countries.

Sitthi said that the problem of Kampuchea can only be resolved on the basis of the UN resolution concerning the matter.

This is the only solution and Viet Nam must also act in accordance with it, because this involves the permanent security of Thailand, he said.

He said that assistance to the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is "mainly political and moral assistance." "They are the best assistance," he said.

He said that after its formation, the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea will receive full support from the ASEAN and European countries and also have the right to accept aid.

CSO: 4000/512

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VODK' REPORTS 14-18 JUNE ARMY, GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

OW020816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean national army units and local guerrillas recently destroyed railway tracks in over 100 places in Battambang and Kompong Som Provinces and killed dozens of Vietnamese troops, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On 16 June the Kampuchean resistance forces destroyed roadbed in 90 places between Svay Cheat and Teap Tei, in Mong District and Battambang Province, On 22 June they destroyed railway tracks in 13 places between Keo Saat and Thnol Bot Villages in the same district.

In Kompong Som Province, the railway near Roluos Station was blown up in 15 places by local guerrillas on 18 June. When the Vietnamese troops came to check the railway the next day, they were attacked by the guerrillas and suffered 15 casualties.

The radio also reported that two trucks of a Vietnamese military convoy hit mines on Highway No 10 between Battambang City and Pailin Town on 14 June. Twenty-five Vietnamese troops on board were killed and 21 others wounded.

The national army and guerrillas destroyed two Vietnamese trucks which were moving from Siem Reap City to Banteay Srel on 16 June, wiping out two Vietnamese soldiers. The military supplies aboard were burnt out. The same day national army units and local guerrillas destroyed two other Vietnamese trucks on Highway No 4 near Kompong Sela, east of Kompong Som Port, killing 20 Soviet personnel and three Vietnamese troops.

On 16 June local guerrillas sank a Vietnamese ship in Metuk River in Koh Kong Province, killing seven Vietnamese troops and destroying a number of weapons.

CSO: 4000/152



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

"VODK" STRESSES SRV MUST WITHDRAW FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW010832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast a commentary today which says that the Kampuchean problem must be settled in a political way in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea urging Viet Nam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities, it says, are the arch-criminals committing aggression against Kampuchea. Instead of implementing the principles of the UN resolutions and the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea, they are trying their best to legalize and perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea by diplomatic deceit.

Under such circumstances, the commentary says, the Kampuchean people and nation must be united as one to overcome all obstacles and hit the Vietnamese invaders more severely till they are entirely driven out of Kampuchea.

The commentary says in conclusion that only after the unconditional withdrawal of Viet Nam from Kampuchea can the Kampuchean people enjoy the right to be the master of their own destiny, genuine peace be restored in Kampuchea and peace and stability emerge in southeast Asia.

CSO: 4000/512

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'VODK' COMMENTARY HAILS TRIPARTITE COALITION

OW291248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jun (XINHUA)--The formation of a coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is a heavy blow dealt both at Vietnam and the Soviet Union, said a commentary broadcast by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

The commentary said that after the three Kampuchean resistance forces jointly declared their decision to form a coalition government, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have come out with all kinds of slanders against the patriotic Kampuchean forces and the countries supporting their just struggle. Why all the fury? The very reason is that they have failed in their attempt to split the patriotic Kampuchean forces and prevent their coalition.

The commentary drew attention to the fact that after their joint declaration, the leaders of the three patriotic Kampuchean forces reaffirmed their resolve to unite in their common struggle to liberate the country from Vietnamese aggression. Khieu Samphan said, "The Democratic Kampuchean side will work for the implementation of the declaration of the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, so that it will not remain on paper but will be translated into action for the strengthening of the resistance forces against the aggression of Vietnam and for the liberation of the Kampuchean nation, people and the motherland." Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said, "Whatever the future holds for us, you can be assured that the patriotic Kampucheans--descendants of a great people with a glorious past, will continuously reject a Vietnamese protectorate." His Excellency Son San said, "We wish to reaffirm that we are resolved to be united in the coalition government and liberate our country from the foreign occupation forces."

The commentary pointed out that though the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered a humiliating setback, they still want to work to annex Kampuchea into an "Indochina federation," Vietnam, and the Soviet Union too, will continue their efforts to split the unity of the patriotic Kampuchean forces. Therefore, all patriotic Kampuchean forces should keep high vigilance against such machinations, hold aloft the patriotic banner, cherish their national interests, abide by the declaration of the formation of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea and unite to fight the Vietnamese aggressors so as to liberate the country, the commentary said.

CSO: 4000/152

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KHIEU SAMPHAN ON PROPOSED TRIPARTITE COALITION

OW121252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, recently declared that the proposed coalition of the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces should help strengthen and accelerate the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

Khieu Samphan, who is also president of the presidium of state of Democratic Kampuchea, made these remarks in a message dated 1 June to the European Conference for Solidarity with Kampuchea which was held in Paris on June 5 and 6. The conference was attended by more than 100 representatives of mass organizations and personages from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Finland, Britain, Italy, Norway, Portugal, The Netherlands, West Germany and Sweden.

Khieu Samphan said: "Democratic Kampuchea hopes that the coalition should help strengthen and accelerate the anti-Vietnamese struggle in the battlefields and on other fronts in order to accomplish the cause of resistance against Vietnamese aggression and national salvation."

"The government of Democratic Kampuchea has made and is making all possible efforts to make the coalition conform to the wishes of the peoples and personages of the countries supporting the struggle of the Kampuchean people," he added.

A resolution adopted by the Paris conference strongly condemned the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and urged the Vietnamese authorities to implement the UN resolution calling for the Vietnamese troops' withdrawal from Kampuchea. The resolution also appealed to the people of the world to express stronger support for and solidarity with the Kampuchean people in their struggle against the Vietnamese aggression.

In his message Khieu Samphan praised the conference as a great encouragement to the Kampuchean people. He said, "The Kampuchean people and the Democratic Kampuchean Government are eager to put an end, as soon as possible, to the war of aggression launched by the Vietnamese authorities against Kampuchea. To turn Kampuchea into an independent, sovereign, unified and neutral and non-aligned country, and to see peace restored in Kampuchea and southeast Asia.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MALAYSIA'S MUSA HITAM ON TRIPARTITE MEETING, PRC

OW211724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 21 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Visiting Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said here today that he hoped to see the success of the tripartite meeting of the three Kampuchean resistance forces to be held in Kuala Lumpur tomorrow.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Foreign Correspondent Club of Thailand, Datuk Musa Hitam said the meeting would "bring to fruition ASEAN's patient and consistent efforts to bring about a political solution to the Kampuchean problem" which is also the "wish of the international community."

The deputy prime minister, who arrived here yesterday for a two-day official visit, said Malaysia would like to see the coalition government installed in Kampuchea, and would then give "all-out economic assistance to Kampuchea."

He also said Malaysia and the other four ASEAN member countries believed that "the continued occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnamese forces poses the single largest threat to the peace and security of this region. This is why we have worked so hard to find a political solution to the problem."

However, the deputy prime minister confused the Soviet Union's expansionist acts in the southeast Asian region with China's efforts to seek peace and stability in the region by saying that "their struggle for influence in the region is often at the expense of our well-being."

CSO: 4000/152

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THAILAND'S SITHI COMMENTS ON KHMER COALITION

OW191705 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 19 Jun 82

[Text] Bangkok, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--The ASEAN countries are pleased with the agreement reached between the three resisting forces in Kampuchea on the formation of a coalition government, said Thai Foreign Minister Sithi Sawetsila here today.

The Thai foreign minister, who has just become chairman of the standing committee of ASEAN, also said the ASEAN countries support the move of the three parties in Kampuchea.

He said it is a good thing for them to get united. It will enable the Democratic Kampuchean Government to gain wider recognition and support in the world, he added.

The Thai foreign minister was back here from the 15th meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Singapore.

He noted that great achievements have been made at the meeting which laid down the principle of cooperation among the ASEAN countries in all fields in the future.

He said the foreign ministers of the ASEAN countries also held dialogues with the foreign ministers of the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada and with the president of the commission of the European economic community on political and economic cooperation.

All these countries have expressed their readiness to continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in holding its seat in the United Nations, he stressed.

He said all these countries will continue their boycott of aid to Vietnam so long as Vietnam fails to carry out the UN resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/152

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'BAN YUE TAN' LISTS 41 MAJOR CHINESE, FOREIGN EVENTS

HK050551 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1033 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--The imminent issue No 11 of BAN YUE TAN lists 41 major events at home and abroad during the period May 1981 to May 1982. These are as follows:

--The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was held in Beijing.

--The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee approved the "Resolution on a Number of Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the State."

--The NPC Standing Committee promulgated the draft of the revised constitution and handed it over to the whole people for discussion.

--NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying put forward a nine-point policy for bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplishing peaceful reunification.

--Premier Zhao Ziyang introduced the three basic points in China's policy of opening up to the world.

--Premier Zhao Ziyang visited 10 countries.

--Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed a 10-point guiding principle for China's economic construction.

--Chen Yun spoke on taking planned economy as the leading factor and regulation by planning mechanism as supplementary.

--The reorganization of the various State Council departments was completed.

--The CCP Central Committee and State Council issued a decision on hitting at serious crime in the economic field.

--The CCP Central Committee approved and circulated the "minutes of the national rural work conference."

- The CCP Central Committee Propaganda Department convened a national forum on ideological front problems.
- China launched the "All-People Civility and Courtesy Month" drive.
- China launched all-people obligatory tree-planting.
- The first volume of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" was published.
- Honorary Chairman Soong Ching-ling passed away.
- The Beijing PLA units and the air force staged a military exercise.
- The centenary of the birth of Lu Xun was marked.
- The central authorities demanded further promotion of planned parenthood work.
- Huang Zhicheng flew his plane to the motherland's mainland.
- Former Kuomintang political and military personnel and agents who were in custody were leniently released.
- China used a carrier rocket to launch three satellites for the first time.
- China artificially synthesized yeast C ammonia acid into ribose nucleic acid for the first time.
- The Chinese women's volleyball team won the world championship for the first time.
- Chinese athletes won 295 gold medals.
- The Chinese Government protested against U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.
- A PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman made a statement on Brezhnev's speech.
- Britain and Argentina clashed over the Malvinas.
- The three Kampuchean parties opposed to Vietnam issued a joint statement.
- The Iran-Iraq war continued.
- Sadat was assassinated.
- Egypt recovered the Sinai Peninsula.
- The United Nations appointed a new secretary general.
- The "North-South dialogue" was held in Mexico.

- The "South-South Conference" was held in New Delhi.
- Military rule came into effect in Poland.
- Reagan proposed the "zero option" in European nuclear negotiations.
- Polemics occurred between the CPI and the CPSU.
- A large-scale peace movement broke out in Western countries.
- The American spacecraft made three test flights.
- The Soviet Union scored new success in probing Venus.

CSO: 4005/943



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

NEW PRC DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The State Council on 28 May 1982 appointed the following 7 staff members to various Chinese embassies overseas: Lin Liande [2651 6647 1795] as commercial counselor of the embassy in Japan, Xue Zhanggao [5641 4545 6964] as commercial counselor of the embassy in the Republic of Cyprus, Wang Raojia [3769 0202 1367] as commercial counselor of the embassy in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Guo Zuochen [6753 0146 5256] as commercial counselor of the embassy in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Wang Shuyi [2885 5030 3076], as economic affairs counselor of the embassy in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Yu Letian [0060 2867 1131] as economic affairs counselor of the embassy in the Republic of Burundi and Liu Jiantang [0491 7003 1016] as economic affairs counselor of the embassy in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. [Text] [OW181327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0758 GMT 14 Jun 82 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN COALITION LEADERS SIGN AGREEMENT--Beijing, 22 Jun (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea; Khieu Samphan, prime minister of Democratic Kampuchea; and Son Sann, former Kampuchean prime minister, signed a formal agreement setting up a coalition government in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, today, according to reports received here from Kuala Lumpur. It was reported under the agreement, Prince Sihanouk is to be president of the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea; Khieu Samphan is to be vice president in charge of foreign affairs; and Son Sann is to be prime minister. Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali, host of the Kampuchean resistance summit in Kuala Lumpur, witnessed the signing ceremony along with observers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The leaders of the three Kampuchean resistance organizations held a meeting in Singapore last September and signed a four-point joint statement there on 4 September last year. [Text] [OW221223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 22 Jun 82]

JAPAN URGES ISRAEL TO WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON--Tokyo, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi issued a statement last night strongly urging Israel to withdraw from Lebanon, KYODO reported today. Sakurauchi said, "Japan once again strongly demands Israel withdraw from Lebanon as early as possible in accordance with the UN resolutions." He said, "It is Japan's eager hope that measures will be adopted to ensure security and re-establish order in accordance with the will of the Lebanese Government." Sakurauchi reiterated Japan's stand for renunciation of the use of force and

a negotiated settlement of disputes by all parties concerned. He stressed that Japan holds that the current disaster shows it is now more important than ever to uphold the legitimate rights of Palestine. [Text] [OW011258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 1 Jul 82]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP HOSPITAL GRANT--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The exchange of notes for Japan's 1982 grant to China for the construction of the China-Japan Friendship Hospital was signed at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. According to the notes, the Japanese Government will extend to the Chinese Government a grant of up to 6,480 million yen between 14 June 1982 and 31 March 1983. Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Health Tan Yunhe and Japanese Ambassador to China Yasue Katori signed the notes on behalf of their respective governments. Qian Xinzhong, adviser to the ministry of public health, attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 14 Jun 82 OW]

BUDDHISTS SRI LANKAN DEPARTURE--Colombo, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese buddhist delegation led by Li Rongxi, vice-president of the Buddhist Association of China, left here for home this morning. The delegation arrived here on 29 May and attended a conference of world Buddhist leaders and scholars, before paying a friendly visit to the country. Sri Lanka Cultural Minister E. L. B. Hurulle met and had a cordial conversation with the Chinese delegation on 10 June. The Chinese guests presented the COMPLETE WORKS OF XUAN ZHUANG (an eminent mong in China's Tang Dynasty, 602-664 BC), consisting of 1335 volumes to the Sri Lanka cultural ministry, and also donated 1,000 U.S. dollars to the ministry in line with the resolution adopted at the conference of world Buddhist leaders and scholars. They toured some temples and places of historical interest, visited the Sri Lanka University of Pali, the Bikkhu Training Centre and the Buddhist Information Center, and discussed with Sri Lanka Buddhist friends the status of Buddhism in both countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 13 Jun 82 OW]

KHIEU SAMPHAN AGREES TO TRIPARTITE SUMMIT--Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the presidium of state of Democratic Kampuchea and government prime minister, has agreed to participate in the secret meeting of the three Kampuchean parties proposed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. His agreement was contained in a 30 May message to Samdech Sihanouk, who made the message public here today. In the message, Khieu Samphan recalled Sihanouk's recent statement in which he expressed willingness to invite the presidents of the three parties to hold a secret summit in Geneva to renegotiate the problem of uniting all the national forces to counter the Vietnamese aggressors. He said Sihanouk's initiative corresponds with his desire, and he is "prepared to participate in the meeting." [Text] [OW041624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 4 Jun 82]

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JSP DELEGATION--Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the national people's congress standing committee, met here this morning with a friendship delegation from the Japan-China special committee of the Socialist Party of Japan [JSP], and socialist party member of the house of representatives Sanji Muto and his wife. The friendship delegation is led by member of the house of representatives Shoichi Shimodaira.

Liao Chengzhi, who is also president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, had a cordial conversation with the guests. Later, they had breakfast together. [Text] [OW170726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 17 Jun 82]

THAI, AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS VIEW KAMPUCHEA--Vienna, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told a press conference here Friday that Thailand wholly supports the recent formation of a coalition government by the three Kampuchean resistance forces. The move shows eloquently the Kampuchean people's determination to fight against occupation by foreign invaders, added Sitthi, who arrived here on 24 June. After talks yesterday with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr on the latest development in Kampuchea, Sitthi said that the Thai Government hoped unity of the three Kampuchean resistance forces would be maintained long. Speaking at a banquet in honor of Sitthi the same day, Pahr said that he hoped that all Vietnamese troops would pull out of Kampuchea so that the Kampucheans could decide their future freely. [Text] [OW271238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 27 Jun 82]

KAMPUCHEAN FORCES TO SIGN COALITION ACCORD--Singapore, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie announced here today that the three Kampuchean forces opposing Vietnam will soon meet in Kuala Lumpur to sign an agreement on the formation of a coalition government under the banner of Democratic Kampuchea. Ghazali made the announcement at a press conference here this afternoon following ASEAN foreign ministers' dialogue with their partners of the European economic community, Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand and the United States. ASEAN senior officials and press reports had disclosed earlier that the three Kampuchean resistance forces have recently reached agreement on the composition, aims and codes of conduct of the proposed Democratic Kampuchean coalition government. The official text of the agreement has not yet been made public. [Text] [OW190758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 19 Jun 82]

DK RADIO STRESSES UNITED RESISTANCE EFFORT--Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea reiterated today the constant stand of the government of Democratic Kampuchea for united resistance against Vietnamese aggression. Democratic Kampuchea, the radio said, would always abide by its firm stand to seek unity among the patriotic forces and strengthen militarily, politically and diplomatically the forces that fight against Vietnamese aggressors. Only through united resistance could the Vietnamese aggressors be driven out of the country, it added. The radio recalled the persistent efforts of the government of Democratic Kampuchea since 1979 to seek such a unity, as shown in particular in the signing of the joint statement with the other two major resistance forces in Singapore, the tripartite talks in Bangkok and the conclusion of the three-point agreement with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing. [Text] [OW200734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 20 Jun 82]

KHIEU SAMPHAN LEAVES FOR COALITION CEREMONY--Bangkok, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic Kampuchea and premier of the government, left his country for Kuala Lumpur this afternoon to sign the declaration on the founding of the coalition government of

Democratic Kampuchea, it was learned here today. The declaration will be signed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former Kampuchean head of state and leader of the Kampuchean National Liberation Movement; Son Sann, chairman of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and President Khieu Samphan in the Malaysian capital. Representatives of the five ASEAN nations will also attend the signing ceremony. [Text] [OW211532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 21 Jun 82]

'BA YI RADIO'NOTES VIEWS ON U.S. FORCES IN KOREA--Shortly before Comrade Geng Biao's visit to Korea, the military commission of the Party Central Committee held a special meeting. At the meeting, two diametrically opposed opinions were voiced regarding the stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea. A number of standing committee members of the military commission pointed out, without reservation, that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's pro-U.S. line is harmful to the friendly relations between China and its neighboring countries. Therefore, we must oppose the stationing of U.S. forces in Asia and firmly demand that all U.S. forces be withdrawn from this region. [Text] [OW300620 [clandestine] Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 28 Jun 82]

CSO: 4000/152

## PARTY AND STATE

### DANGERS OF 'PEACEFUL EVOLUTION' STRESSED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Li Jiansheng [2621 1696 3932]: "The Threat of 'Peaceful Evolution' Is Far From Being Eliminated"]

[Text] Following the smashing of the "gang of four," and more specifically since the party's Third Plenary Session, we have achieved tremendous successes in all areas of work due to the hard work of all the people throughout the country. Our party and the nation have already been extricated from disaster. We have once again set out upon the path of renewal. This is a historical fact that is obvious to all. However, we must soberly realize that during the decade of internal unrest, due to the anarchism incited by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and the antirevolutionary clique and the poisonous effect on certain people of the trend of ultra-individualism, and due to the fact that, as we have been implementing policies to open up foreign trade and to revive the national economy, ideological and political work and some essential management systems and administrative measures have been unable to keep pace. Consequently, the influence of decadent capitalist ideology and of the bourgeois lifestyle within our nation has been great. A tendency toward bourgeois liberalization has emerged. In the economic sphere, illegal and criminal activities have not existed to such an extent since the founding of the nation. This grim fact clearly illustrates that in addition to the danger of imperialist aggression and subversion in China at the present time, there also exists the threat of "peaceful evolution." That is, the danger of the gradual deterioration of party and state institutions at a time when we are not at war. We must certainly recognize fully the danger of this "peaceful evolution" and act like clear-minded Marxists.

Our socialist society is an elementary phase of a communist society. In discussing a socialist society, Marx pointed out: "The communist society that we are talking about has not already developed on its own. On the contrary, it has just emerged from capitalist society. Consequently, there exist economic, moral, and spiritual vestiges of the old society which accompanied it as it emerged from the womb." ("Critique of the Gotha Program," separate volume, p 12). This explains how a socialist society is an immature communist society. As for China's current phase, economically the standard of productive forces is still relatively low and there are shortages of products. A commodity economy that has a currency base will exist for a long time. Ideologically, the ideas of the exploiting classes still exert an

influence, and labor is still merely a means for making a living. Politically, class struggle will continue to exist for quite a while within a certain framework. Although this class struggle does not take the form of large-scale, violent storms, nevertheless it is possible that under certain conditions it may intensify. At the same time, the system of a socialist society is still a gradual process of strengthening, perfecting, developing and consolidating. Thus, the development of a socialist society generally has two possibilities. First, following the continuous growth of productive forces, the unceasing victories of the struggle of the working class, and the constant growth of communist elements in a socialist society, the vestiges of the old society will continue to be eliminated and will die out. This causes the socialist system ultimately to develop to an advanced communist stage. This is an inevitable and general trend of history. Second, if we lack a sober understanding of class struggle under the new circumstances and let up on the necessary class struggle of the working class, then "peaceful evolution" will gradually occur under the corrosive influence of the decadent ideology of capitalism. Of course, the latter may only happen by coincidence, but if we are unsuccessful it may occur for a short time. We must not lower our guard against the danger of this kind of "peaceful evolution."

China's socialist modernized construction is proceeding during extremely complex international and national circumstances. In today's world, imperialism and bourgeois classes in various nations continue to exist. In mainland China, there still exist remnants of the exploiting classes. Class enemies within the country and abroad inevitably place their hopes on "peaceful evolution," as they are unable to conquer our nation by force of arms. They will certainly collaborate at home and abroad and adopt all sorts of methods to infiltrate politically, economically, ideologically and culturally. At present, we are implementing a policy of opening up foreign trade and reviving the national economy. We hope to absorb advanced foreign scientific technology and adopt economic forms that fit the level of our productive forces to effectively accelerate modernized construction. However, foreign and domestic class enemies can also make use of this opportunity to strive to propagate the decadent ideology and lifestyle of capitalism by disseminating certain books, periodicals and music that are reactionary, obscene and in poor taste. In the economic sphere they may engage in speculation, smuggling, bribery, fraud and other illegal and criminal activities. This situation clearly demonstrates the existence of the bourgeoisie abroad, the existence of the capitalist system in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and the existence of various vestiges of the exploiting classes in mainland China. This is the major source of the continued existence of the danger of "peaceful evolution" in China.

Our party is the ruling party of the proletariat. Provided that our party never changes political color and always keeps alive the fervor of youth, it can be guaranteed that "peaceful evolution" will not occur in our nation. In this sense, the primary source of danger of "peaceful evolution" is the deterioration of weak elements within the party. The crux of the problem rests with the party's middle and high-level cadres. It should be strongly affirmed that our vast numbers of party members and cadres are doing very well in the struggle against bourgeois decadence. It should also be noted, however, that there are certain party members, cadres and leading cadres in party and state organizations who have become morally

degenerate under the converging attack and lure of bourgeois ideology and materialism. There are certain units and departments that are socialist in name, but in reality they collectively engage in smuggling and speculation, thus undermining the state-owned economy. For example, a certain director of the Telecommunications Bureau in Guangdong was exposed. He was a CCP member and a leading cadre, yet he disregarded party discipline and the laws of the state by engaging in smuggling, reselling and speculating. This shocking fact shows that certain individuals and certain units have already become morally degenerate due to bourgeois decadence. The danger of "peaceful evolution" in China is really far from being eliminated.

We must be on guard against the threat of "peaceful evolution." This was the consistent ideology of Comrade Mao Zedong during his lifetime. As far back as the eve of national liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly admonished the party: "The armed strength of the enemy cannot conquer us. This has already been proven. However, the flattery of the bourgeoisie can win over the weak-willed in our ranks. There may be certain CCP members like this who have not been conquered by armed enemies, and they deserve to be called heroes in confronting these enemies. However, they cannot withstand an attack of sugar-coated bullets. They will be defeated by sugar-coated bullets. We must prevent such a situation." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 4, p 1376) If we integrate the current struggle and review this exposition by Comrade Mao Zedong, we will be better able to comprehend its profound significance. In his later years, the mistake that Comrade Mao Zedong made in his guiding ideology was not due to his intention to guard against "peaceful evolution" but rather to his erroneous estimation of the class situation as well as the political state of the party and the nation at that time. He adopted erroneous principles and policies and launched the mistaken movement of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the reactionary clique collectively took advantage of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistake. They stirred up trouble and created serious internal unrest in China that lasted as long as 10 years. This was an extremely bitter lesson. However, as we conscientiously bear firmly in mind the lesson of Comrade Mao Zedong's mistake, we must not go to the other extreme, negate the correct things in Comrade Mao Zedong's standpoint, and deny that the danger of "peaceful evolution" still exists in China. This does not correspond to the reality of China and it, too, is completely mistaken.

Our party is a politically mature party armed with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Basically, our party has the capability to resist corrosive bourgeois influences and is fully capable of preventing and overcoming the occurrence of "peaceful evolution." Therefore the objective fact of the danger of the existence of "peaceful evolution" in China is not frightening. What is frightening is that our party members and cadres lack clear heads. They turn a blind eye to the danger of "peaceful evolution," treat it lightly, and have not actively launched a resolute struggle against this corrosion. This "peaceful evolution" may grow and spread. From this it can be seen that the suggestion of the Party Central Committee to pay attention to the danger of "peaceful evolution" is very timely and necessary. At present, the launching of a severe attack on illegal and criminal activities in the economic sphere is an important measure for resisting the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and for preventing "peaceful evolution."

We must act like sober, resolute and active Marxists. This requires that we fully understand the far-reaching significance of the present struggle. It has a bearing on the rise and fall of the party and the state. During this struggle, our party members and cadres at all levels must have a clear-cut stand and be steadfast. Given the historical condition of upholding the policies of opening up foreign trade and reviving the national economy, they must consistently preserve the purity of communism among CCP members. They must resist corrosive influences and avoid contamination. As long as our party is healthy rather than degenerate, and as long as it is strong rather than weak, then the bourgeois attempt at "peaceful evolution" will certainly come to naught.

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CSO: 4005/798



## PARTY AND STATE

### CONFESSION OF ECONOMIC CRIMES URGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "Turning Oneself In Is the Only Solution"]

[Text] In the past few days this paper has published the well-known letter of repentance which was sent here by "Dai Zuoren" [2071 1563 0088] (see 1 April issue, p 1) and the story of Liu so and so, the purchasing agent of the Lianjia production brigade in Beima Commune, Huang County. Liu, of his own accord, confessed to indulging in crimes of speculation and exposed the criminal activities of others (see 2 April issue, p 1). Today the paper is publishing the story of certain criminals involved in economic crimes in Yantai Prefecture who have turned themselves in. It is also publishing the story of the procuratorate in Zichuan District which encouraged Xun so and so to return his ill-gotten gains acquired through corrupt means in order to avoid prosecution. In accordance with the law, they also arrested the embezzler Zhang Guangli [1728 1684 3810] because of his refusal to confess to his crimes. This clearly shows that the "Decision To Severely Punish Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy" made by the Standing Committee of the NPC has a great deterrent force and influence. As long as all those who have committed economic crimes fully confess their own crimes and return embezzled goods of their own accord, so that economic and political departments can ascertain the truth, then they will be dealt with leniently. This is the only way out for all those who have committed economic crimes.

The most important task at the present time is to fight crimes in the economic sphere. The broad masses and the leadership at all levels have become more aware of the major significance of this struggle, and their determination to launch this struggle has grown. At present, the struggle throughout our province to fight economic crime has just been extended. All those who have committed economic crimes and have been hiding in various nooks and crannies have either already been exposed or are in the process of being exposed. We believe that with their ceaseless and thorough struggle, all economic criminals will sooner or later be exposed. "The net of heaven has large meshes, but it lets nothing through." There are no fish that can slip through the net.

It should be noted that among those who have committed economic crimes, there are still some who try to slip through. Some of them believe that, if they evade this gust of wind, everything will be fine and there will be no problems. We should inform people who think this way that they are wrong. Fighting illegal and

criminal activities in the economic sphere is not simply a matter of a "gust of wind." Also there is no time limit on fighting economic crime according to the legal system. If you have committed a crime, you may be able to escape today but not tomorrow. You may be able to escape this year but not next year. There may be those who believe that if they do not talk about the crimes they have committed, others will not find out about them. Actually, this is an idealistic attitude of burying one's head in the sand. We have several sayings: "You can't wrap fire in paper," "There are no walls that don't let the wind through" and "If you don't want other people to know, you had better not do it." These sayings all contain real truths. We remind those people who still harbor this kind of illusion: How is it possible that some hint of their economic crimes has not leaked through to reveal some clues? This is not possible. By sticking their heads in the sand, they are only deceiving themselves as well as others [sic]. They must reap what they have sown. There also may be others who appreciate the seriousness of their crimes and want to confess but are fearful and have great misgivings. As a result they still have not made a decision. We remind these people to decide promptly. They must not be fearful. Has not an example already been set by numerous people who have willingly confessed their own crimes and received lenient treatment?

Our party's policy regarding the small group of criminals has always been one of leniency toward those who confess their crimes and severity toward those who refuse to do so. The "Decision" of the Standing Committee of the NPC similarly embodies this spirit of combining leniency with severity. Leniency or severity is based on whether or not a confession is made. Furthermore, there is a fixed time limit. That is, those who turn themselves in or those already arrested who truthfully confess and admit all crimes in addition to accurately informing against other offenders and criminal acts prior to 1 May will be uniformly dealt with according to relevant laws and regulations of the period prior to 1 April. Those who go beyond this time limit will be severely dealt with. At this point we remind all those who have committed crimes in the economic sphere to note that there are 20 or so days from now until "1 May." These 20 or so days will pass swiftly; they must not miss this opportunity. This is the only promising path for these people. If they ignore it, they will sink deeper and deeper and it will be too late to repent.

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CSO: 4005/798

PARTY AND STATE

SECOND 'XINHUA' ARTICLE IN CONSTITUTION SERIES

OW111411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0217 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Article entitled: 'The Four Basic Principles Are the Fundamental Guiding Thought of the Draft of the Revised Constitution--Lecture Series on the Draft Revised Constitution (2)]

[Text] Just as the building of an important project calls for a rational design and plan, the institution or revision of a constitution calls for guiding thought. The fundamental guiding thought of the revised constitution is what the draft has specifically stipulated: uphold the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, under the leadership of the CCP and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. This is also the four basic principles familiar to everyone.

Upholding the four basic principles is the summarization of the historical experience of the Chinese people's long-term revolution and construction. For more than 100 years since 1840, the Chinese people have heroically struggled by advancing, wave on wave. As a result, a great, earth-shaking historical change has taken place in China. Ironclad historical facts clearly tell people that, until the founding of the CCP, the Chinese people's long-term struggles had failed, one after another. It was only after the birth of the CCP and under the correct leadership of the party and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought that the Chinese people's revolution and construction achieved real success. Therefore, the four basic principles also inevitably become the guiding thought of revising the constitution.

The "preamble" of the draft of the revised constitution not only completely elucidates the four basic principles but also fully affirms the great historical significance of upholding the four basic principles. It points out: the two victories, of China's new-democratic revolution and of the socialist cause, have been won by the Chinese people, led by the CCP and guided by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought. The draft of the revised constitution subsequently points out: the Chinese people will continue to uphold the four basic principles. In article 1 of its general principles, the draft also specifically states that our country is a socialist state of the people's democratic dictatorship and that the socialist system is the basic system of our country. Thus, upholding the four basic principles has been established by the draft of the revised constitution in the form of

fundamental law. It has become the fundamental principle of China's constitution and the fundamental criterion for the activities of the people throughout the country.

Regarding the upholding of the four basic principles, it is most important that we uphold party leadership and the socialist road. Only socialism can save China. This is the historical experience of the Chinese people who have launched long-term struggles for more than a century. This is also the most fundamental historical experience learned for more than 30 years since the founding of the republic. The stipulation in the draft of the revised constitution concerning the four basic principles will be of tremendous immediate significance and far-reaching historical importance to guaranteeing building China into a high democratic and civilized modern socialist power.

CSO: 4005/970

## STATE AND PARTY

### FOURTH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW2670524 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing 25 Jun (XINHUA)--Fourth Lecture on the Draft Revised Constitution: "The Socialist Legal Principles Prescribed in the Draft Revised Constitution."

Compared with the three previous constitutions, the draft revised constitution promulgated by the NPC standing committee contains relatively flawless stipulations on the socialist legal system. The socialist legal principles provided for by the draft are mainly as follows:

1. No laws, decrees or statutes shall contradict the constitution. The constitution is the fundamental law of the state. In addition to formulating the constitution, however, the state also needs to enact criminal, civil, economic, administrative and other laws. None of these laws, decrees and statutes should be enacted in a casual manner, and they must be based on the constitution and must not contradict it. Therefore, as far as a unified legal system is concerned, it can only be unified on the basis of the constitution.
2. All state organs, their functionaries and citizens must act according to the law and abide by the law. The draft revised constitution provides that all state organs and their functionaries shall act according to the law, abide by the constitution and the law. Violations of the law dereliction of duty shall be investigated according to the law. People suffering from loss through infringement of their rights as citizens by state organs of functionaries therein shall be compensated according to the provisions of the law. The draft also stipulates that all citizens have the duty to abide by the constitution and the law. Each citizen enjoys the rights prescribed by the constitution and the law and at the same time must abide by them. These stipulations are also an important content of the socialist legal system.
3. The draft revised constitution stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. The law of our country is enacted by the people throughout the country under the leadership of the working class, and it is a concentrated expression of their will and interests. It is a basic right of our country's citizens that everyone is equal before the law, and this is also a

fundamental socialist legal principle. In accordance with the draft revised constitution, all citizens in our country, no matter how high or low their positions, have the duty to abide by the law, and those who violate the law will be investigated according to it.

4. Judicial and procuratorial organs exercise judicial or procuratorial authority independently according to the law. The draft revised constitution stipulates that people's courts and people's procuratorates exercise judicial or procuratorial authority independently according to provisions of the law and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, organizations and individuals. It is absolutely necessary to exercise judicial and procuratorial authority independently in order to insure the fair and equal application of the law, to investigate criminal cases strictly and accurately and to effectively protect citizens' rights. This is an important content of the socialist legal system. These provisions of the draft revised constitution are of great significance for strengthening and perfecting the socialist legal system.

CSO: 4005/970

## PARTY AND STATE

### 11TH TALK ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW101327 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Radio Talk by (Xu Chongde) of the Department of Law of the People's University of China: "Why Is it Necessary to Restore the Post of Chairman of the State"?--11th in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] In chapter three of the draft revised constitution, the structure of the state, a new section II, the chairman of the People's Republic of China, is added. There is no such section in either the 1975 or the 1978 constitution. The present draft revised constitution restores the provision of the 1954 constitution on the post of chairman of the state.

Many comrades say with deep feeling: the restoration of the post of chairman of the states indicates our country's stability.

Why do they feel this way? As we know, we had our chairman of the state when new China was founded. At first, it was called the chairman of the Central People's Government. By 1954, our country enacted its first constitution and established the post of chairman of the People's Republic of China. According to the 1954 constitution, the chairman was elected by the National People's Congress and, in conjunction with the standing committee of the National People's Congress, exercised the functions and powers of head of state. Our country had a chairman of the state for a considerable period, creating a rather profound political impact among the masses of the people.

As to the constitution adopted in 1975, which did not provide for the post of chairman of the state, it was made that way under very abnormal political circumstances. It was a result of the political upheaval in our country. The post was not restored in the 1978 constitution.

The domestic situation has changed tremendously since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th Party Central Committee. Now the draft revised constitution restores the post of chairman of the state. This fully indicates the normalization of national life and political stability and unity in our country today.

As we all know, the work and tasks of state organs and their leading personnel in a country are very arduous. It is necessary to establish suitable

positions and organizations to share duties according to the nature, tasks and arduousness of various kinds of work. In various countries of the world, the titles and functions and powers of heads of state are different. But, internally and externally, the head of state always exercises the functions and powers as the country's highest representative.

In today's world, contacts between countries are frequent. These international contacts can be divided into many levels. Foreign affairs activities of legislative organs, heads of government, foreign ministers and other ministers and foreign affairs activities of heads of state are different in content and political significance, and one cannot substitute for another. Our country is no exception, and needs a head of state to carry out these activities on behalf of our great country.

From the viewpoint of perfecting the state system, there are some important tasks in domestic political life which require a head of state. For example, the 1975 and 1978 constitutions, neither of which provides for the post of chairman of the state, stipulate that the National People's Congress decides on the choice of the premier of the state council, upon recommendation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, thus confusing the party's leading organ with state organs. Therefore, the draft revised constitution stipulates that the choice of the premier of the state council is decided by the National People's Congress on the recommendation of the chairman of the state and then appointed by the chairman of the state. As far as the state system is concerned, the change suggested in the draft revised constitution is more appropriate.

The draft revised constitution restores the post of the chairman of the state. However, it is somewhat different from either the chairman of the Central People's Government when the People's Republic was founded or the chairman of the state provided for in the 1954 constitution. According to the provisions of the draft revised constitution, the chairman of the state from now on has three new general characteristics:

1. The chairman of the state represents the state in its domestic affairs and its relations with foreign states.

In the early days following the founding of new China, the Central People's Government Committee represented the PRC. Although the 1954 constitution stipulates that the chairman of the state represents the state in its relations with foreign states, the stipulation is made only in the passage concerning the chairman's functions and powers in relations with foreign countries. The draft revised constitution is different. It contains a specific article at the beginning of section II stating that the chairman of the state represents the state in its domestic affairs and its relations with foreign states. This gives greater prominence to the position of the chairman as the representative of the state. China's chairman of the state exercises his functions and powers according to decisions of the NPC and its standing committee, not according to his personal decisions.



2. The chairman of the state does not participate in legislative or administrative work.

According to provisions of the draft revised constitution, the chairman of the state does not participate in the making of laws and decrees, but he is responsible for the promulgation of laws and decrees adopted by the NPC and its standing committee. This procedure is very important. Unless promulgated by the chairman of the state, laws and decrees cannot come into force.

The chairman of the state also has the functions and powers to appoint and remove members of the state council, grant special pardons, proclaim martial law, order mobilization, proclaim a state of war, appoint and recall diplomatic representatives stationed abroad, ratify treaties and important agreements and confer state orders, medals and titles of honor in pursuance of the decisions of the NPC and its standing committee. In addition, he also receives foreign diplomatic representatives and so forth.

According to provisions of the draft revised constitution, the chairman of the PRC is elected by the NPC. At the same time, the NPC has the power to recall or remove from office the chairman of the state. However, the chairman of the state has no administrative responsibilities and therefore is not administratively responsible to the NPC. The state council is the enforcement organ of the NPC. The state council is responsible for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the NPC, and the chairman of the state has no part in it. Therefore, the state council is administratively responsible to the NPC.

3. The chairman of the state shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Although the 1954 constitution has a specific provision on the number of years in each term of office of the chairman of the state, it has no provision at all on the question of reelection and how many consecutive terms he may serve.

Based on our country's historical experience over the past more than 30 years, the draft revised constitution takes note that if a person holds a post of state leadership for too long a period, abuses of all kinds inevitably will result. Therefore, item 1 of article 80 [as heard] of the draft revised constitution clearly stipulates: the term of office of the chairman and vice-chairman of the PRC is 5 years. They may be reelected but shall not serve more than two consecutive terms.

This new provision is one of the measures in our country's effort to change the system of life tenure for positions of leading cadres.

CSO: 4005/970

## PARTY AND STATE

### 12TH TALK ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW111157 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Radio Talk by (Xu Chongde) of the Department of Law of the People's University of China: "Organization of the State Council"--12th in series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] Ours is a socialist nation, in which the people are the masters of the nation, the government is run by the people and the broad masses of people have the power to run government affairs. The state administration of our nation is of a socialist democratic nature. Therefore, a state administration of this type is greatly superior. However, we should also realize at the same time that the administrative system of our nation is not yet perfect. For example, our administrative organs are overstaffed and there are excessive administrative levels. The organs have more staff and workers than needed. There are many unnecessary posts. All this breeds bureaucracy and affects work efficiency. Therefore, we need to establish a capable and efficient administrative system. The draft of the revised constitution also reflects the needs and results in reforming government structure, and makes clear-cut stipulations on the state administrative system. In this talk, we shall dwell upon the organization of the state council in the following issues:

1) The state council is the administrative organ of the highest state authority. 2) The state council applies the system of decision by the premier. 3) The draft of the revised constitution sums up and reflects the primary results in reforming the structure of the state council.

First of all, we shall dwell upon the first issue, that the state council is the administrative organ of the highest state authority. The state council of the Republic of China represents the Central People's Government. Ours is a socialist nation with a different political system than that of a capitalist nation. A capitalist nation talks a great deal about "three independent powers," saying that the parliament has the legislative power, while the government has the administrative power, and that the power of the government is parallel to that of the legislative organ. It is said that they serve to balance and contain each other. In essence, the majority of capitalist governments place themselves above parliament and often influence legislative actions of the latter.

Our nation is different. Our political system is one of democratic centralism. The state council is composed of functionaries elected by the highest organ of state power--the National People's Congress. The draft of the revised constitution stipulates: the state council is the highest organ of state power. Its task is to enforce the constitution, the law, decrees and resolutions specified by the highest organ of state power. Although the state council leads and manages the actual work of the state and many important motions are put to the highest organ of state power by the state council, it is unable to enforce any motion which is not passed by the National People's Congress. That is to say, the state council cannot do anything which contravenes the law and decrees.

The draft of the revised constitution stipulates: the state council is responsible and reports its work to the National People's Congress and its standing committee. The state council must accept supervision by the highest organ of state power. The highest organ of state power--the National People's Congress--not only has the power to decide on the choice of the premier of the state council and other personnel, but also has the power to remove them from their posts.

The draft of the revised constitution also stipulates: the state council is the highest organ of state administration. The term "executive organ" is similar to the term "administrative organ." However, they are also somewhat different. State administration means the control of state affairs, while execution means to enforce the laws and resolutions adopted by the highest organ of state power. The state council's administrative work is not limited to the enforcement of law. In order to enforce the law, it must also make administrative decisions, work out the necessary administrative measures, announce administrative rules and regulations as well as resolutions, and issue orders in the course of enforcing the law.

When some comrades see that the state council has issued administrative rules and regulations, they tend to believe that the state council has legislative power and is also a legislative organ. This is wrong. Administrative rules and regulations are different from the law in principle. The law is specified by the highest organ of state power. It is a concentrated expression of the will of every person in the country. All state organs, organizations and citizens in the country must observe the law. The administrative rules and regulations are administrative standards set by the state council in the course of enforcing the law so that it will be able to administer the law more smoothly. Administrative rules and regulations must be worked out on the basis of the law. They must not run counter to the law. If they contravene the law, the NPC standing committee can rescind such rules and regulations. Some of the administrative rules and regulations are instructions issued by the state council to its subordinate administrative organs on their work. They have no direct binding force over citizens. However, everyone must abide by the law. We must not confuse the two.

Now I shall move on to the second question--the system of decision by the premier of the state council.

The draft revised constitution stipulates that the state council applies the system of decision by the premier. This is a new and major change. What is known as the system of decision by the premier has a two-fold meaning:

1. Every time a new government is formed, the members of the state council are recommended by the premier. The choice of vice premiers, commissioners of state, ministers, chairmen of commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general of the state council is decided on by the National People's Congress on the recommendation of the premier. When the National People's Congress is not in session, its standing committee decides on the appointment and removal of ministers, chairmen of commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general, also on the recommendation of the premier of the state council.

2. In the state council, the premier holds the leading position. He directs the work of the state council and convenes and presides over its regular and plenary meetings. Major issues are discussed collectively, and on this basis the premier is personally responsible for all decisions.

The draft revised constitution clearly stipulates that the state council applies the system of decision by the premier and stresses his leading position. This is determined by the nature of the state council as the highest organ of state administration. The state council exercises unified leadership over the work of ministries, commissions and local people's government at various levels; comprehensively directs and administers the country's economic work, finance, monetary affairs, commerce, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, civil affairs, public security work, foreign affairs, national defense, nationalities affairs, overseas Chinese affairs, and so forth; and undertakes the important tasks of organizing and carrying out the socialist modernization program. As the objective situation is fast changing, as the work and tasks are arduous and complicated and as all kinds of problems and contradictions are constantly cropping up, if individual responsibility is not emphasized on the basis of collective discussion, and if individuals are not entrusted with the authority to handle routine matters within certain limits, it is impossible for the state council to be highly effective and to increase administrative work efficiency. Therefore, it is entirely necessary to stipulate that the state council applies the system of decision by the premier.

On the other hand, however, we must also see that our state council's system of decision by the premier has its own characteristics:

1. The composition of the state council: it is collectively composed of the premier, vice premiers, commissioners of state, ministers, chairmen of commissions, the chief auditor and the secretary general.

2. The way decisions are made on important issues by the state council: all such decisions must be discussed collectively by the regular meeting or plenary meetings of the state council.

3. The responsibility of the state council: the state council is responsible to the highest organ of state power. The draft revised constitution, like past constitutions, still stipulates that the state council, not the premier in his personal capacity, is responsible to the highest organ of state power.

4. The relationship between the state council and the local authorities: the draft revised constitution stipulates that local people's governments at various levels are all under the unified leadership of the state council and are all subordinated to the state council. This still means that it is the state council which exercises leadership over the local administrative organs at various levels throughout the country.

The above-mentioned characteristics show that the state council's system of decision by the premier is a system of individual responsibility based on bringing into play the role of the collective.

Next, I shall talk about the third question--the draft revised constitution sums up and reflects the initial results of the structural reform of the state council. The results are manifest mainly in the following five aspects:

1. Change in organizational form. The government administrative council of the early period after the founding of the People's Republic was a council composed of the premier, the vice premiers and council members. Some of the council members held concurrent posts as ministers, and others did not. Some of the ministers were council members, and others were not. The ministers who were not council members were not part of the government administrative council. Later, in 1954, the state council adopted a system of council of ministers but had no commissioners of state. Then, the premier, the vice premiers, the secretary general and the ministers were all members of the state council.

The draft revised constitution combines the two previous forms. The state council will have regular meetings attended by the commissioners of state and plenary meetings attended by all ministers. This is a more flexible system, which is conducive to bringing into play collective wisdom, under the premier's leadership, and also conducive to increasing the premier's personal responsibility and raising work efficiency.

2. Limiting the number of vice premiers. Our country's three constitutions since 1954 all had articles on the composition of the state council consisting of a number of vice premiers, but never specified a definite number. As the meaning of "a number" is too flexible, the actual number of vice premiers gradually increased. Now the draft revised constitution changes the provision of two to four vice premiers, setting a specific limit to the number of vice premiers. Unquestionably this is an important reform.

3. The state council has an auditing organ. The rational arrangement of state expenditures, strict discipline in the financial activities of all units, plugging of loopholes and prevention of malpractices are of extremely

great significance to the socialist modernization program. Because our country had to start from a very poor foundation, our economy is rather backward, and funds for the four modernizations program are by no means sufficient. Under these circumstances, strengthening financial supervision is all the more important to us.

The draft revised constitution stipulates that the state council has an auditing body which, under the leadership of the chief auditor, exercises its supervisory powers independently, auditing and supervising the financial work, the revenues and expenditures of the government at various levels and of the financial and monetary departments and enterprises and institutions under them. This is absolutely necessary.

4. Limiting the term of office of the premier, vice premiers and commissioners of state. The term of office of the state council is the same as that of the National People's Congress, that is, 5 years. Whether the premier, vice premiers and so forth may continue in their posts after expiration of their term is a question on which the past constitutions set no explicit limits.

According to the experience of various countries, if government leaders are changed too frequently, it is not in the interest of stability of policies and continuity of work. If they remain in their posts too long, they are likely to become conservative in work, abuse their powers and so forth.

The draft revised constitution stipulates that the premier, vice premiers and commissioners of state shall not serve more than two consecutive terms. This is more appropriate.

5. The ministries and commissions of the state council apply the system of decision by their respective ministers or chairmen. The ministers and chairmen of commissions direct the work of their respective departments, convene and preside over meetings of ministries or commissions and issue orders, directives and departmental administrative statutes within the jurisdiction of their respective departments and in accordance with laws and decrees and the administrative statutes, decisions and orders issued by the state council.

The above-mentioned five points are the main aspects of the draft revised constitution reflecting the restructuring and improvement of the state council.

The current structural reform takes place at a crucial juncture in the historical development of our country. The structural reform is aimed at overcoming bureaucracy and routinism, improving the work style and increasing work efficiency so that the superstructure will serve the economic base better.

CSO: 4005/970

## PARTY AND STATE

### 13TH TALK ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW120536 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Radio talk by (Xu Chongde) of the Department of Law of the People's University of China: "The Local People's Congresses and the local People's Governments at Various Levels"--13th in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Excerpts] Article 99, section 1 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: Local people's congresses at various levels are local organs of state power. This is to say that local people's congresses at various levels in our country are the organs in various administrative areas through which the people exercise their state powers. According to the draft revised constitution, local people's congresses at various levels, in their respective administrative areas, have the right to organize and elect people's governments, people's courts and people's procuratorates at the corresponding levels; and, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, they adopt and issue decisions, and examine and decide on plans for local economic and cultural development and for public utilities. Local people's congresses at and above the county level have the rights to examine and approve the national economic plans and the budgets of their respective administrative areas and examine their execution. In this way we can understand that local state organs in our country, under the guidance of the central authorities' unified principles, policies and state plans, enjoy the right to decide on important issues in each locality and, therefore, can bring into full play the creativity and enthusiasm of each locality. [passage omitted]

Article 108, section 1 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: local people's governments at various levels are the executive organs of state administration. As the executive organ, a local people's government must execute decisions adopted by the people's congress at the corresponding level, accept the supervision of the people's congress and its standing committee, and be responsible to and report its work to the people's congress and its standing committee. A local people's government must also execute the decisions and orders of people's governments at higher levels and the state council and accept the leadership of governments at higher levels and the unified leadership of the state council. As local administrative organs, local people's governments at various levels have the right, within the limits of their authorities as prescribed by law, to appoint and remove

local administrative personnel and to administer the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural construction, finance, public security, civil affairs and family planning in their respective administrative areas. All of the aforesaid proves that people's governments at various levels in our country are organized on the basis of democratic centralism and are capable of handling state affairs in a centralized manner.

Based on the 1978 constitution, the draft revised constitution has made the following seven revisions or supplements concerning local people's congresses and people's governments at various levels:

### 1. Election and Term of Office of People's Congresses

In electing deputies to local people's congresses at various levels before 1979, deputies to the people's congresses at the grassroots level were directly elected by the voters, and deputies at and above the county level were indirectly elected by the voters, i.e., by people's congresses at the next lower levels. The second session of the fifth NPC held in 1979 revised the election and organization laws expanding the scope of direct election to the county level. This is an important reform. In more than a year the practice has proved that the expansion of direct election to the county level is very useful in bringing socialist democracy into further play. Affirming this achievement, the draft revised constitution explicitly stipulates in article 100 that deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government, and cities divided into districts are elected by people's congresses at the next lower levels and that deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships, and towns are directly elected by the voters. As for the term of office of local people's congresses at various levels, the former constitution stipulated that the term of office for provinces and municipalities directly under the central government was five years; for counties, cities and districts directly under the city government, three years; and two years for other grassroots level people's congresses. Revising and supplementing the former constitution, Article 101 of the draft revised constitution stipulates that the term of office of the people's congresses of provinces, municipalities directly under the central government and cities divided into districts is five years and of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, nationality townships, and towns is three years. [passage omitted]

### 3. Establishment of People's Congress Standing Committees at and Above County Level

Since the convening of people's congresses at various levels in our country in 1954, a standing committee has only been established in the National People's Congress. [passage omitted] Through this practice in the past more than 20 years, especially along with the flourishing socialist construction, there has been more and more work for local authorities to handle. The development of the objective situation required local power organs at various levels to work constantly. Hence, since 1980, local people's congresses at and above the



county level in China have successively set up standing committees. Summing up the experience of standing committees in organization and activities in the past more than 2 years, the draft revised constitution stipulates in specific terms the nature, position, composition, term of office and functions and powers of the local people's congress standing committees at and above the county level. In accordance with the stipulation in the draft revised constitution, the local people's congress standing committees will be further strengthened.

### 3. Local Legislation

Article 103 of the draft revised constitution stipulates: the people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, and their standing committees, may formulate and promulgate local statutes on condition that these do not contravene the constitution, laws, decrees and general administrative statutes, and they shall report them to the NPC standing committee for record.

As everyone knows, the law is an expression of the will of the broad masses of people in our country and the NPC and its standing committee exercise legislative authority in the country. Our various provinces and municipalities directly under the central government have their own local characteristics which are quite different from one another. For this reason, they should implement the state's unified constitution, laws, decrees and general administrative statutes according to the prevailing local conditions. Therefore, giving appropriate, greater authority to the provinces and municipalities directly under the central government, including the authority to formulate and promulgate local statutes, is conducive to bringing into play the initiative of localities in building socialism.

### 4. Establishment of Auditing Bodies in Local People's Governments at and Above the County Level [passage omitted]

Local auditing bodies at various levels are financial supervision bodies which are specially responsible for examining the budgets and final accounts of local people's governments at and above the county level and for examining whether or not the spending of local enterprises and institutions are correct and legal. The establishment of these new, special supervisory bodies can help people's governments improve their work, overcome malpractices and raise their work efficiency.

### 5. Reinstatement of the Organ of Township in the Countryside to Strengthen the Grassroots State Power Organs There [passage omitted]

In order to strengthen the grassroots state power organs in the countryside and to perfect the collective economic organizations, the draft revised constitution provides for establishing organs of township state power according to the principle of separating government administration from commune management, while retaining the people's communes as collective economic organizations. [passage omitted]

6. Reinstatement of the Organ of Nationality Township [passage omitted]

The draft revised constitution stipulates that the people's congresses of nationality townships may, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by the law, take specific measures suited to the characteristics of the nationalities concerned. This will satisfy the special interests and demands of minority nationalities. [passage omitted]

7. Establishment of the Neighborhood Committees and Villagers' Committees

The draft revised constitution stipulates that neighborhood committees and villagers' committees are established in urban and rural residential districts as mass organizations of self-government at the primary level. [passage omitted] The system of neighborhood and villagers' committees has existed in real life for a long time. Practical experience shows that this is an effective system. The fact that neighborhood and villagers' committees have been written into the constitution is of great significance for guaranteeing citizens' right to self-government in social life and for giving full scope to socialist democracy at the grassroots level.

CSO: 4005/970

## PARTY AND STATE

### 14TH TALK ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW141001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2320 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Radio talk by (Xu Chongde) of the department of law of the People's University of China: "On Regional National Autonomy"--14th and last in a series on the draft revised constitution]

[Text] Three points will be discussed in this talk.

1. The People's Republic of China is a unitary multinational country created jointly by the people of its various nationalities.

In addition to the Han nationality, there are more than 50 minority nationalities in our country. They count for about six percent of the country's total population and mainly live in the border regions of the motherland. Although small in numbers, the minority nationalities live in very large areas, constituting about 50-60 percent of the country's total area. Their areas are extensive, and special products are plentiful.

In our country's development through history, all nationalities have made their respective contributions. For thousands of years, the people of various nationalities have helped one another, labored and lived together on this Chinese land and created a long-lasting history and culture.

The preamble of the draft revised constitution says in the very beginning: "China is one of the countries of the world with the longest history. The Chinese people, comprising many nationalities, have jointly created a splendid culture and a glorious revolutionary tradition."

This is an accurate reflection of objective historical facts. Particularly in the last 100 years or so, the people of all our nationalities fought side by side through hard, prolonged and tortuous struggles and at last, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and founded new China in 1949. After that, the people of all our nationalities kept advancing and won brilliant victories in socialist transformation and socialist construction. All the achievements affirmed by the draft revised constitution are made by the people of all our nationalities working and fighting together. The draft

revised constitution gives concentrated expression to the common will of the people of all our nationalities.

## 2. Regional national autonomy is our country's consistent policy.

Regional national autonomy is a basic policy formulated by our party and Comrade Mao Zedong to solve our country's nationalities issue on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist theory on nationalities.

Regional national autonomy for the people in any area where a minority nationality lives together in a compact community means to be their own masters and to run the internal affairs of their own nationality under the unified leadership of the state.

Our country attaches great importance to guaranteeing, in the form of law, the minority nationalities' equality and right to self-government. As early as in 1949, at the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, representatives of various nationalities sat down together, jointly decided on founding a unified People's Republic of China and determined to make regional national autonomy in areas where minority nationalities live together in compact communities a national policy.

The chapter on general principles of the draft revised constitution, also clearly stipulates: "Regional autonomy applies to any area where a minority nationality lives together in a compact community; in each such area an organ of self-government shall be established for the exercise of national autonomy. All the national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China."

This is to say that our country's system of regional national autonomy is established within the united big family of the motherland. Consolidating the unitary multinational country and insisting that all national autonomous areas are inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China--this is the general principle and major premise of regional national autonomy.

The unification of the motherland and the unity of our nationalities are the result of long historical development. Strengthening unity of our nationalities, safeguarding the motherland's unification and jointly carrying out the motherland's construction--this is the desire of the people of all our nationalities.

In a unified big country, the various nationalities can help and communicate with one another, fill each other's needs, use human and natural resources under unified plans, accelerate the socialist modernization program and achieve common prosperity for all nationalities. Without a unified country and unity among the nationalities, it is absolutely impossible to achieve development and prosperity for all the nationalities.

Therefore, the unity and indivisibility of a multinational country are in the fundamental interest of all the nationalities. Any action undermining

national unity and the motherland's unification goes against the common desire and fundamental interest of all our nationalities.

In addition, it is also an unshakable important principle that in a minority nationality area where regional autonomy applies, organs of self-government are established for the exercise of national autonomy. It should be noted that for a long time in the past the ruling class exploited and oppressed minority nationalities for a long time. Sometimes taking such ruthless measures as armed suppression against them. Besides, economic and cultural development has been uneven among various nationalities because of historical factors. As a result, there still exist misunderstandings, especially differences, between various nationalities in our country. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to proceed from our country's actual conditions and to uphold regional national autonomy as the basic policy in solving the nationality question in our country. On the major premise of striving for a unified motherland and national unity, the various minority nationalities should enjoy the right to be their own masters and to run local affairs. Only thus can we gradually clear up misunderstandings and narrow differences between various nationalities, further strengthen national unity and achieve common development and prosperity while making concerted efforts to build socialism.

In our country, the people's congress of an autonomous region, an autonomous prefecture of an autonomous county consists of deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy and those of other nationalities exercising regional autonomy and those of other nationalities inhabiting the same area, with the number of their deputies being in proportion to their populations. In an area where the people of a minority nationality or some minority nationalities constitute the majority, the deputies of the minority nationality or nationalities naturally constitute the majority in the people's congress. Since people of a minority nationality or some minority nationalities do not necessarily constitute the majority of the population in an area where regional autonomy is exercised, the law also provides for special consideration to be given to them in order to guarantee their rights. Take the Oroqen autonomous banner [in Heilongjiang] for example. This autonomous banner has a population of 280,000, a little more than 1,200 of which are people of Oroqen nationality. The people of Oroqen nationality can elect only two deputies to the autonomous banner people's congress according to the principles concerning general elections. However, to guarantee the right of people of minority nationalities to exercise regional autonomy and be their own masters, the people of Oroqen nationality have been allowed to elect 63 deputies to the autonomous banner people's congress in the general elections, accounting for one-third of the number of people's congress deputies.

The draft revised constitution stipulates: in addition to the deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in a given administrative area, the other nationalities inhabiting the same are entitled to appropriate representation in the people's congress. The draft revised constitution also provides: the chairman of the autonomous region, the head of an autonomous prefecture or the head of an autonomous county

shall be a person of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area. In an autonomous area inhabited by people of a single nationality, the local people's government naturally consists mainly of personnel of that nationality. In fact, however, very few autonomous areas in our country are inhabited only by people of a single nationality, and most autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are inhabited by people of two or more nationalities. In those areas, people of Han nationality constitute a considerable proportion of the local population. In such a situation the fundamental law clearly stipulates that the chairman of an autonomous region, autonomous prefecture or autonomous country shall be a person of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area. This is a very effective guarantee that the people of minority nationalities really enjoy the right to exercise regional national autonomy.

At the same time the draft revised constitution also stipulates that in performing their functions, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas employ the spoken and written language or languages commonly used by the nationality or nationalities in the area. This is also an effective guarantee that the people of minority nationalities enjoy the right of self-government.

3. The draft revised constitution has broader and more specific stipulations concerning the right of national autonomy exercised by the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas compared with those in the 1978 constitution. They are mainly as follows:

First, they have the national autonomous right to formulate statutes governing the exercise of autonomy and to implement laws. Article 118 of the draft revised constitution stipulates that a people's congress of a national autonomous area has the power to draw up statutes governing the exercise of autonomy as well as separate regulations in the light of the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the area. This is an autonomous right of legislative nature enjoyed by organs of self-government of national autonomous areas. Strengthening legislative work by minority nationalities is also aimed at effectively guaranteeing the minority nationalities' rights of equality and national autonomy. However, the statutes governing the exercise of autonomy and the separate regulations must be submitted to higher authorities for approval before they become effective. According to the draft revised constitution, the statutes governing the exercise of autonomy and the separate regulations drawn up by autonomous regions should be submitted to the NPC standing committee for approval before they become effective, and those drawn up by autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties should be submitted to the standing committees of people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they become effective. In addition, the people's congresses of autonomous regions and their standing committees may formulate and promulgate local statutes on the condition that they do not contravene the constitution, laws, decrees and general administrative statutes; they should report them to the NPC standing committee to be put on record.

The areas inhabited by minority nationalities in our country have many characteristics that are different from those of other areas in terms of economy, culture, customs and language. Therefore, policies should not be implemented in a rigid and uniform way. Thus, Article 123 [as heard] of the draft revised constitution stipulates that organs of self-government of national autonomous areas enjoy the national autonomous right to implement the laws and policies of the state according to actual local conditions. This national autonomous right is necessary; it should be safeguarded by the state and the organs of state power at higher levels.

Second, the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have the national autonomous right to organize their local public security forces. Ours is a country of people's democratic dictatorship, and the military system is uniform throughout the country. In view of the special characteristics of national autonomous areas. The draft revised constitution stipulates: the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas may, in accordance with the state military system and actual local needs and with the approval of the state council, organize their local public security forces for the maintenance of public order.

In addition, they also have the national autonomous right to administer the finances and develop the economy of their areas. The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas have autonomous powers in administering the finances of their areas. This is necessary to enable national autonomous areas to carry out construction independently.

Since the reform of the financial system and of financial management practices at each level, localities have generally been given greater financial powers than before. As a result, the initiative of the various localities has been brought into full play. As for financial management in national autonomous areas, special consideration has been given to it. Summing up the practical experience gained in recent years, the draft revised constitution clearly stipulates that all revenues accruing to national autonomous areas under the state financial system shall be used according to the arrangements made independently by the organs of self-government of those areas. This stipulation is conducive to socialist construction in national autonomous areas.

Most of the regions inhabited by minority nationalities are rich in natural resources and vast in area. Economic development in national autonomous areas is of great significance for the prosperity of minority nationalities and for the development of the country as a whole. The draft revised constitution provides that the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas independently administer economic construction in their areas under the guidance of the state plan. On the other hand, national autonomous areas urgently need state support and assistance for their development. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: We should earnestly and sincerely help minority nationalities vigorously develop their economic construction and cultures. The draft revised constitution stipulates: In developing natural resources and building enterprises in national autonomous areas, the state should give due consideration to the interests of those national autonomous areas. The state

helps national autonomous areas train large numbers of cadres, specialized personnel and skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in the area, and gives financial, material and technical assistance to minority nationalities to accelerate their economic and cultural development.

Economic development is inseparable from cultural development. The draft revised constitution stipulates that the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas independently administer education, science, culture, public health and physical culture in their respective areas, take charge of and protect the national cultural heritage, develop the good aspects of the cultures of the nationalities and help them flourish.

The above three [as heard] points show that the provisions of the draft revised constitution concerning the system of regional national autonomy effectively guarantee and strengthen the extensive right of self-government enjoyed by the people of minority nationalities in our country. In our multinational country, it is impossible for all our nationalities to fully develop themselves, to achieve common prosperity and to build our motherland into a modern, powerful socialist state without strengthening national unity and without bringing the initiative of all our nationalities into full play. The provisions of the draft revised constitution concerning regional national autonomy fully embody the principles of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all our nationalities and accord with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism on the question of nationality.

The establishment and development of regional national autonomy are bound to further strengthen national unity, to consolidate the unification of the motherland and to promote the four modernizations.

CSO: 4000/152



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

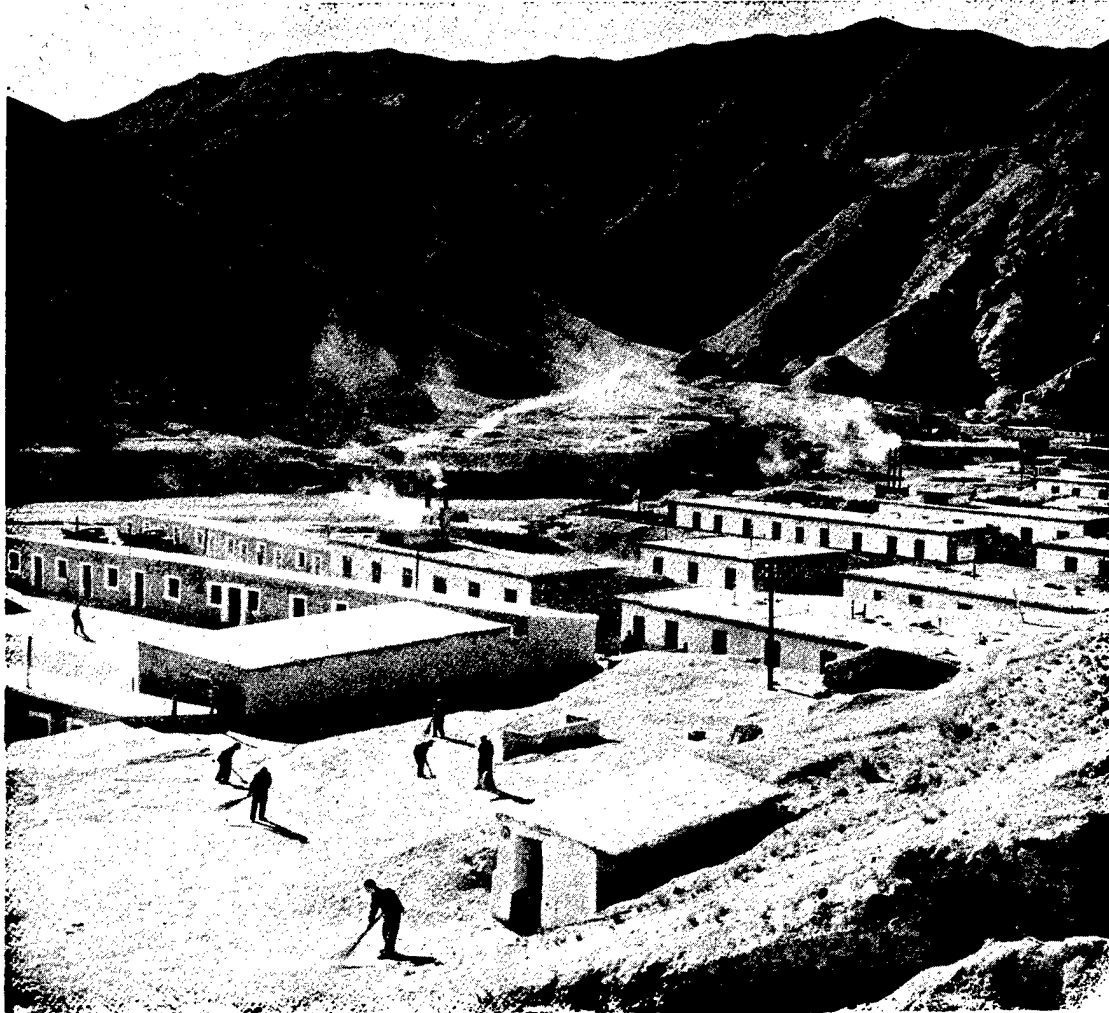
PHOTO SHOWS COMPOUND OF 2ND ARTILLERY CORPS UNIT IN QINGHAI PLATEAU

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 6, 1982 p 15

[Article by Zhang Jucheng (1728 1565 2052), Li Shiming (2621 1102 2494) and Shen Rong (3947 2837): "Setting Up Home in the Remote Mountains"]

[Text] An unidentified unit of the Second Artillery Corps is carrying out war preparedness construction work in the Qinghai Plateau where conditions are extremely rough. The party committee of the unit called upon the fighters to take hardship as glory and the plateau as their home and to take action on their own to improve living conditions. They whitewashed both the interior and exterior of their living quarters and planted rows and rows of trees around the camp grounds. The fighters said, "The plateau has become a paradise and we are full of drive in our work."

/Photo on following page/



The barracks in the remote mountains are kept tidy  
and clean

CSO: 4005/974

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### VICE PREMIER DISCUSSES WORK OF THIRD NATIONAL CENSUS

Beijing TONG JI [STATISTICS] in Chinese No 2, 17 Apr 82 pp 10-14

[Synopsis of the speech by Vice Premier Chen Muhua at the Third National Conference on Census Work; 12 Jan 1982]

[Text] The Party Central Committee and the State Council have decided that, beginning at zero hour of 1 July this year, our country will undertake the work of the third national census. The scale of holding a census of as many as a billion people is unprecedented in the history of our country. It is also unprecedented in the history of the world.

The Party Central Committee and the State Council place a great deal of importance on the work of this census. In November 1979 the State Council established the Third National Census Leading Group and its working organizational structure. In June 1980 the Party Central Committee and the State Council made the decision to begin the third national census on 1 July 1982, and made the broad arrangements for this work. Based on that decision, during the past 2 years and more the various provincial, municipal and self-governing areas' people's governments have one after the other set up census leading groups and their working organizational structures and, moreover, have done a great deal of work in the areas of pilot census projects, reorganizing household registration, setting up computer stations, and training cadres. The United National Population Activities Foundation is also very concerned about China's population control work, is providing our country with financial assistance, and is also sending concerned experts to help us in our work. Over the past 2 years, through the strenuous, common efforts of the various departments and all the provinces, municipalities and self-governing areas taking part in this work, the previous segment of preparatory work has obtained excellent results.

There is less than half a year remaining between now and the formal beginning of the census on 1 July. We must do everything we possible can to ensure that the work of the greatest census in the history of our country is done well, and that this arduous and significant task given to us by the party and the nation is completed.

I would like to discuss three ideas:

1. The census is a large-scale social investigation, and will provide us with a basis for formulating all relevant policies and plans.

Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our country's political and economic situation has been getting better and better, and every item of work has gradually gone onto the right track. The "Report on the Work of the Government" recently passed by the fourth session of the Fifth People's Congress proposed a 10-point program for economic construction. A series of correct policies of the Party Central Committee and the State Council encourage us to do an even better job of every item of work. At a time when every item of work is in intense progress and everyone is extremely busy, what, after all, is the necessity of carrying out a large-scale census?

Marxism-Leninism teaches us that we must seek truth from facts and in everything proceed from a basis of reality. This is an excellent tradition of our party. In formulating all of our guiding principles, policies and programs, we must first carry out an investigation and study of the actual situation, for only when we are clear in our knowledge of the actual situation can we have great resolve.

The leading comrades of the Central Committee also exhort us again and again to get a firm grasp of the fundamental situation in our country.

The situation in the country as a whole includes many aspects, such as social, political, economic, and also the national territory, resources, population, etc. Moreover, what makes up a society is mainly people; therefore, in researching the situation in the country as a whole, the first thing we must study is people.

Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] has requested that we understand that the fundamental situation of our country is that of having a population of 1 billion, 800 million of them peasants. From this one can see that the population situation is an important factor in social, political and economic development. The important tasks of the proletariat after obtaining political power are to unceasingly develop the economy, build material and spiritual civilizations, and unceasingly improve the standard of living and level of awareness of the people. In our country, we must have full understanding of this basic situation of our country's having a population of 1 billion, 800 million of them peasants. Only in this way will it be possible for our work to be established on a firm basis.

In the 32 years since the founding of the PRC, our country has carried out the work of two censuses, and though their scale was not as great as this one, nor the number of items investigated as large, nevertheless the results of the work of those two censuses did have the effect they should have had, at the time, on the formulation of our country's programs and policies, and on the development of our national economy.

Comrade [Deng] Xiaoping points out that by the year 2000 our country should reach a level where it will be well off. This level naturally comprises both human and material elements, and only by doing everything we possibly can to develop production, improve economic benefits, and control the population increase at the same time will it be possible for us to reach this level comparatively quickly.

In order to formulate a population policy for our country, it is necessary to get a grasp of the population situation. And in order to have a more accurate account of our country's population situation, the trends in population development in our country, as well as the influence of our country's population on the development of the national economy, it is necessary to go through census work, so as to reach accurate conclusions from the accurate data obtained.

The 19 items to be investigated that are stipulated in the method of this census are the most fundamental data needed to be grasped in order to understand our country's present population situation. Through these investigation, not only will we be required to gain a clearer idea of how many people there are in our country after all, but also a clearer idea of what qualities our vast population has.

How large a labor force is there in a population of 1 billion; in which areas are they distributed; and what is their occupational composition? What is the distribution of urban and rural populations? Once we have the investigative data, we can make specific adjustments to the organizational structure of our national economic departments, and bring our economic development more into line with the requirements of objective laws.

Ours is a country of many nationalities. Through a census, and gaining a clearer idea of the numbers, distribution and educational and occupational situation of the various minority nationalities, we can do a better job of formulating and implementing minorities policies and assisting in the economic and cultural development of minority areas.

The material that we obtain from the census will be an important basis, not only for the nation as a whole, but also for the various provinces, municipalities, and self-governing areas, as well as counties and communes, for tying in reality in the implementation of the various policies. From the point of view of research in the social sciences, the census will also be able to provide a great quantity of accurate, reliable data. And this will have very great significance with regard to directing our work.

In short, in a today when socialist economic construction is really getting underway, it will be really beneficial and have a far-reaching effect on our direction of the work in progress, and on our formulating of far-reaching plans for social and economic development, for us to expend a considerable amount of effort and conscientiously do a good job of the work of the census.

## 2. Fundamental requirements for launching census work.

The aim of census work is obtaining accurate population data. Only by relying on accurate data are we able to formulate correct policies that are appropriate to the actual situation of our country. For this reason, the first and foremost requirement for the work of this census is a high degree of accuracy for the census data, and this will be a key factor in our work. And the various stages and links in the census work will all proceed with this concept of accuracy in mind. Accuracy

includes the notion of accurate reporting that reflects the objective, actual situation and does not accept influence from outside factors. One is one; two is two; whatever the situation actually is at the time, then record that situation, with no tolerance for deceptive or false reporting. Dealing with numbers requires a high degree of accuracy.

In order to do a good job of the work of this census, obtain accuracy and achieve our aim of getting first-hand data, it is necessary to do a good job in the following several areas:

First, we must conscientiously do a good job of propaganda education work.

A census is a job of social investigation on a large scale affecting every household and individual; it is a great amount of work, and a really arduous task. In order to do a really good job of the preparatory work, we must expand our efforts in engaging in propaganda education.

A very important item of propaganda work is unifying people's understanding of the meaning of census work. Our objective in this propaganda work includes the various levels of leaders, the census workers themselves, and the broad masses. First of all we must explain clearly to the various levels of leaders why we must proceed with the work of this census; the important significance it has for formulating and studying our various programs and policies; and the important position that census work occupies in the whole of our work. Only after the various levels of leaders have understood this can the work proceed with vigor or can they assist us with the solution of the problems. We must also speak clearly to the broad masses who are the objective of the census, for only then will they be able to report to you accurately or achieve the requirement of accuracy.

Improving the training of census takers is an extremely important link in doing a good job of census work. Whether the work of the census takers is done well or not is the crux of whether or not this census of ours gets accurate results, because all the information about various situations is that which is recorded by the census takers. Census takers must be extremely conscientious, must be thoroughly familiar with the items to be recorded, and must combine the work of recording information with propaganda work and dispelling the masses' misgivings. We must do a good job of training the census takers, and have them place importance on the responsibility they are undertaking, study their professional knowledge well, and work conscientiously. The number of census workers who will be at work throughout the entire country will number in the millions, and the task of doing a good job of training all these millions of census workers in a short period of time is very arduous. For this reason, the various levels of leaders must immediately set about formulating training plans and get the work of training underway as soon as possible. Throughout the entire country there are several million people participating in the work of reorganizing the household registration, and we must fully utilize this force. All those who meet the requirements can serve as census takers or census political instructors. They have already accumulated precious experience; if they are then provided with the required professional census training, our work can be launched with comparative success.

This is the first thing we must take care of right away, and it is a very important preparatory task.

Second, we must arrange every item of work strictly according to plan and schedule.

From now until the beginning of recording for the census, less than half a year remains, and time is extremely pressing. This census is on a vast scale, there are many items being investigated, and it will be an arduous task; it requires close organization, and must be carried out conscientiously according to unified regulations and the requirements of the schedule. If one area, or one unit is slow in submitting the required information, it will serve to hold up the entire operation. It is hoped that the various areas will definitely, according to the requirements of the unified plan, formulate concrete, workable arrangements for the various areas.

Propaganda education, personnel training, material preparations--a whole series of tasks awaits our doing.

Personnel training includes the training of census takers, coders, recorders, and computer personnel. We must get a good grasp of the training of technical personnel in particular; otherwise, it would have a bad effect on the quality of our work.

In the same way, material preparations are very important. As for the task of the computer stations in the various areas, computer rooms must be set up according to schedule, and must be supplied with the proper equipment. Other items include: the amount of printing needed for the forms is very great, so we must make a vigorous effort to do a good job of the printing; prior arrangements must also be made for the storage and care of census data; there must be data storehouses, transportation equipment and management personnel. All of this requires the making of prior arrangements. We must, in strict accordance with the requirements of our plans, make proper arrangements for each item in turn. Only when these tasks are accomplished will we be able to guarantee the successful progress of the census work.

Third, we must be sparing in taking the census.

In advocating being sparing in taking the census, we require sparing any expense that can be spared and not spending any money the spending of which can be avoided, everywhere taking care to make very careful calculations and utilize everything that can be utilized. As for the census takers, the period of real work will be about 6 months, for coders 3 months, and for recording personnel 1 year. In some areas, on-the-job personnel can be mobilized to participate in the work, and that can be a comparatively economical method.

On the one hand we must be sparing; on the other hand, things that should be done must still be done, and money that should be spent must still be spent. If computer stations require air conditioning and constant temperatures, and if we must have data storage units, then these things cannot be economized on; otherwise, it will have an adverse effect on the transportation of facilities and the collecting of census data, in turn affecting the results of the census.

In short, we hope that comrades will think up some more methods, open up some new channels of communication, and do a better and more economical job of our census work.

3. Ask the various levels of party committee and people's governments to be conscientious in strengthening their leadership.

The significance of this census of our country is very great, and it is also very influential in the world. We must definitely do a good job of this census.

Due to the fact that the work of this census is already very pressed for time, covers so many areas, and since it is very difficult to take on this task while relying solely on the census office, it requires a great effort and full coordination and cooperation among all departments. It is hoped that the various levels of party committees and people's governments will definitely carry out conscientious and forceful leadership, and that the comrades personally in charge of this work in the people's governments of the various provinces, municipalities and self-governing areas will take personal charge of all the important links in the census work, while at the same time assisting in the solution of difficulties and problems that arise in the course of actual work.

After this conference, the census leading groups of the various provinces, municipalities, and self-governing areas were asked to carry out an overall investigation of every item of their preparatory work, and make overall arrangements for future work.

This census will be a long and difficult task. From 1979, when the decision to begin this work was made, to the completion of the national census in 1984 and publication of the results in 1985, covers a span of 6 or 7 years. The various levels of party committees and people's governments must definitely, from start to finish, do a good and thorough job of every item of work in each and every link of the census work.

The task placed before us is both extremely glorious and extremely arduous, and time is also very pressing. I am confident that under the leadership of the various levels of party committees and people's governments, if only we conscientiously implement the relevant directives of the Central Committee of the CCP, pluck up our spirits, study open-mindedly, continuously sum up our experience, rely on the broad masses, and in an orderly, well-prepared way are strict with ourselves in requiring the highest standards for each and every link in our work, then we will definitely be able to complete successfully the task of the Third National Census.

9634

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'CHENG MING' REPORTS CABINET WANTS DENG AS STATE CHAIRMAN

HK070650 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 56, 1 Jun 82 pp 7-11

[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "New Cabinet Supports Deng as State Chairman--Composition of the Deng Cabinet and Chen Yun's Refusal To Become the Head of State"]

[Text] [Begin summary] Deng Xiaoping's logic is that eliminating corruption is beneficial to streamlining the administrative structure. Since a "public opinion poll" has been carried out and because of four other factors, problems regarding the streamlining of organization and the appointment of personnel of the State Council have been satisfactorily solved. The ministries and commissions under the State Council all support Deng as state chairman. Chen Yun is resolute in refusing to become state chairman. As for the problem of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee and the question of why Hua Guofeng suddenly appeared on May Day... [end summary]

Natural climate--unexpectedly abnormal.

Political atmosphere--unexpectedly normal to some people.

This is May in Beijing and Beijing in May.

A Maxim of 12 Characters

When Deng Xiaoping stretched out his hands to eliminate corrupt officials and streamline the administrative structure, many people were worried that there would be small disorder throughout China: Some even worried that there would be big upheaval throughout the country. Judging from the present situation, we cannot see any disorder in the political scene and in official circles. At least this is how it appears up to this day.

What excellent plans does Deng Xiaoping have and what is his key to achieving the present situation?

It seems that he has a maxim of 12 characters. This can be considered as the dialectical logic of Deng Xiaoping.

"Eliminating corruption is beneficial to streamlining the administrative structure and vice versa."

This is one way to look at the action taken by Deng Xiaoping and this is also the view of some cadres in Beijing.

The reason behind this is very simple.

Streamlining refers to better troops and simpler administration. In fact, this means better officials and simpler administration, because there is a large number of officials rather than soldiers. Actually, selecting good officials, especially senior officials, is a very difficult task, since all of them have a good resume and a good record of merits, as well as a powerful network of connections. In reducing the original 52 ministries and commissions under the State Council to 39 or 41, a large number of ministers and vice ministers will become "jobless." The remaining ministers and vice ministers will be sacked. However, many ministers and vice ministers are infatuated with the power they have and are resolute in adhering to it. What is to be done? Therefore, at the initial stage, people predicted that it would be very difficult for Deng Xiaoping to overcome the hurdles. They expected an upheaval in official circles. However, they did not know that many of the officials to be eliminated by Deng Xiaoping are like Xinjiang girls who have long pigtails [other people can seize on their mistakes]. They either had associations with Lin Biao and the gang of four in the past or are opponents of Deng who resisted the line of the third plenary session. They either morally degenerate and are economic criminals or had committed two "evils" and three "evils." It is estimated that more old cadres who have been screened were involved in advocating unhealthy trends over the past few years. Those whose children are involved in smuggling and speculation are everywhere. Thus, when the activity to "deal blows at criminals who seriously undermine the economy" is launched, the weak points of the ministers and vice ministers are exposed. What else can they do if the CCP Central Committee decides to streamline the administrative structure and order them to resign?

Thus, with one hand extended to eliminate corruption, the strength of the other hand in selecting the best officials is not weakened, rather it is enhanced.

Is this not a good tactic?

Problematic Cadres Were Either Dismissed From Office or Demoted

Let us give you an example. Ren Quansheng was a former vice minister of commerce. Due to the fact that his son Ren Qingsheng and the son of another vice minister were guilty of fraud and speculation, when the State Council streamlined its organizations, the name of Ren Quansheng was removed from the list of vice ministers.

There is another example. Two former vice premiers of the State Council have now become state councillors and have been removed from their concurrent posts of ministers. It was reported that they or their children had committed some economic mistakes. There is much hearsay in Beijing concerning Gu Mu and Kang Shien. Gu Mu's son has been arrested for committing economic crimes.

Let us cite another example. Yuan Baohua was formerly director of the State Economic Commission. After the State Council streamlined its organizations, the post was taken over by Zhang Jingfu, former first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and provincial governor of Anhui. Yuan Baohua was demoted to be deputy director of the State Economic Commission. His rank is lower than that of Lu Dong. There were several reasons for his demotion. His son obtained some "legitimate dividends" from the business run by the two main swindlers. Was this one of the reasons for the demotion of Yuan Baohua?

It is obvious that most of the ministers and vice ministers who committed economic mistakes have either been dismissed from office or demoted. Of course, those whose names have been removed from the name lists of the new officials of the State Council are not all problematic figures.

Now the ministries and commissions under the State Council have basically accomplished their task of streamlining organizations and new responsible members have also been properly appointed. Judging from the present leading bodies, we know that they are fairly powerful.

#### Ministers and Vice Ministers Support the Line of Deng Xiaoping

First, the two vice premiers (Wan Li and Yao Yilin), most state councillors (some of them are members of the petroleum faction who have lost power and influence) and all ministers belong to "Dengist faction"--people who support the line of the third plenary session.

Second, after "screening" and through the process of elimination, some old and weak cadres and those whose working ability has waned have retreated from the front line.

Third, the names of those who are morally degenerate and who have behaved abominably have already been excluded from the new name lists of officials.

Fourth, many of the new cadres are personnel in specific fields or graduates of universities and those who have acquired profound professional knowledge and experience in practice and work through actively engaging in advanced studies.

Fifth, the appointments of ministers and vice ministers this time underwent the "public opinion poll" process. Most of the new officials have stood the test of the "public opinion poll." Therefore, they have enjoyed popular support and displayed a better ability to command.

#### "Public Opinion Poll" and Its Role

"Public opinion poll" was a new method adopted by the State Council for streamlining its organizations.

The specific measure was that various departments printed questionnaires and distributed them to the cadres, staff members and workers of the departments

concerned. Some of the questions printed in the questionnaire were like the following:

Do you think that it is suitable to appoint so-and-so to be minister (or vice minister)?

What are his strong points? What are his weak points?

What kind of hope do you place on him?

Apart from appointing this person as minister or vice minister, who else is suitable for the post(s)?

In your opinion, who should be trained to become successors of ministers and vice ministers? What are their conditions?

If the candidates were unanimously opposed by the masses, it was difficult for them to be appointed to the posts. If they were trusted by the masses, people would listen to them.

For example, Zhang Chen (female), minister of nuclear industry, was formerly a director of the bureau under the Second Ministry of Machine Building. People recommended her in the "public opinion poll." Therefore, she has become the head of this important ministry.

People in Beijing believe that the steps taken by the State Council were more progressive than direct appointments from above. Of course, this only meant that there was a slight flavor of democracy. The CCP has not adopted the experience of the Paris Commune recommended by Marx and Engels in electing the "public servants" by the people.

Support Deng as the State Chairman or One of the Two State Chairmen

The "public opinion poll" and the above-mentioned four factors enable the State Council to take on a new look in the appointment of personnel. Thus, the new cabinet of Zhao Ziyang, to exaggerate, is a "clean cabinet." (Certainly it is not spotless, neither is it made up of faultless people. Moreover, it is difficult to guarantee that people will never commit any mistakes.) We can also make the overstatement that the new cabinet is a "cabinet of strong men." (Of course, it is not true that all of them are professionally trained and competent.) To put it in "essential" terms, we can call this new cabinet "a cabinet that follows Deng's line." Deng's line, of course, refers to Deng Xiaoping's line.

The composition of this cabinet is conducive to eliminating corruption in the organizations under the State Council and in all provinces and municipalities. This is the exact meaning of the second part of Deng Xiaoping's logic ("streamlining the administrative structure is beneficial to eliminating corruption").

Judging from the discussions in the State Council, we can see that most senior officials of the State Council are supporters of Deng Xiaoping's line.

The discussion is on who is the suitable person for the post of state chairman.

The promulgation of the new constitution has not aroused due attention of the ordinary people in Beijing municipality. They have not attached great importance to it. This is probably because the "crisis of three beliefs" has not been thoroughly eliminated and most people take a wait-and-see attitude. It is the same word: "wait-and-see."

However, there are discussions in official circles on the suitable person for the post of state chairman and chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. A cadre solemnly told me that most ministries and commissions of the State Council support Deng Xiaoping as state chairman. Some even suggest that Deng should take up the post of state chairman concurrently with that of chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. They hold that Deng is, among all, the most suitable person to take up the two chairmanships.

Now the problem is, what if Deng Xiaoping resolutely declines to be state chairman?

What He Overheard in Chen Yun's House

Henceforth, a list of name is being proposed inside and outside the State Council, which includes Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Li Xiannian.

A certain foreign dispatch said that Chen Yun might become state chairman. Thus, I talked about this matter with an old cadre who has recently retired.

"What a coincidence! I have some firsthand information for you." He laughed heartily. The coincidence he mentioned was that the "former boss" of his former colleague recently met an old friend in Chen Yun's house in Zhongnanhai (Chen Yun was "advised" to move into an apartment in the building built by Wang Dongxing). The two old friends talked about the question of state chairman. The old comrade learned from his friend that Deng Xiaoping had recommended Chen Yun to be state chairman. However, Chen Yun "declined." Chen Yun is very old and is physically weak. He should not overwork. It seems that Chen Yun will not become state chairman.

In my opinion, judging from Chen Yun's character, he will not take up this post. Chen Yun is a person who likes to immerse himself in hard work and does not like to expose himself in public, neither will he enjoy playing a role that has nothing to do with concrete matters relating to work. Although Deng Xiaoping reiterated that he will not take up the post of state chairman, Chen Yun seems to be more resolute than Deng Xiaoping in this regard.

## China Is Considering Eliminating the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee

Apart from state chairman, there is the question of chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Furthermore, there is the question of the relationship between the State Central Military Commission and the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

There is the following information: The CCP Central Committee is considering eliminating the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee. Instead, some standing committees of the Political Bureau will take up the work and the State Central Military Commission will be in command of the three armed services. In my opinion, we can compare the chairman of the State Central Military Commission to the commander-in-chief of the three armed services, and the standing committees of the CCP Political Bureau responsible for military work can be compared to the PLA political commissar.

In short, the party commands the army. This principle will not be changed.

In regard to the suitable person for the post of state chairman, we must not ignore Hu Yaobang's opinion. It is said that Hu Yaobang is inclined to support Deng Xiaoping as the state chairman.

### Some People Mentioned Peng Zhen

It is true that Peng Zhen is being mentioned by some Chinese senior officials. However, some people do not agree.

Some ordinary people in Beijing also predict that Peng Zhen will be appointed state chairman.

Their prediction is based on a television shot on the evening of 12 May. The first to pay his last respects to the remains of Sha Qianli was Hu Yaobang, the second was Peng Zhen, the third, Deng Yingchao and the fourth, Zhao Ziyang.

However, the author holds that that shot did not have any implications. It is because Hu Yaobang is the party chairman, Peng Zhen and Deng Yingchao are vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the NPC and Zhao Ziyang is the premier. This order complies with the usual Chinese practice.

Therefore, it seems that nobody will oppose Deng Xiaoping taking up the posts of state chairman and chairman of the State Military Commission. Up till now, among the senior party and government officials, the voice supporting Deng in taking up the two posts concurrently has been louder than other voices.

## Hua Guofeng Has Heart Disease

There was an episode in the discussion about the suitable person for the post of state chairman. During the May Day festivities this year, XINHUA news agency dispatched a news item on Hua Guofeng's activity along with his picture. The television station also broadcast how Hua Guofeng spent the "happy festival time" in the hospital. This is something unusual. Therefore, people suspected that Hua Guofeng might be appointed state chairman.

It is true that Hua Guofeng appeared "on the screen" on May Day. This is indeed unusual. After doing some research and acquiring an understanding of the actual situation, I cannot help saying to myself, "So that's how it is." Certainly, the suspicion that Hua Guofeng would be appointed as state chairman is illogical.

The story began on 29 June 1981. At the closing ceremony of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, XINHUA dispatched a set of pictures, one of which carried the caption "Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and Hua Guofeng at the sixth plenary session." Hua Guofeng appeared at the far left side of the picture and the image was blurred. The figure was small and the image was bad. Beijing newspapers asked XINHUA for some better pictures, but XINHUA said that they did not have any better ones. After the picture was published, some readers phoned the newspaper office to complain. They said, "Hua Guofeng is only demoted to be vice chairman. You should not treat him like this."

It is said that Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang recognized this and gave some instructions. XINHUA also recognized its own mistakes. In order to make up for the bad effect of the picture, XINHUA made special arrangements to introduce Hua's activities during May Day and dispatched his picture.

On the eve of May Day, XINHUA reported that "Hua Guofeng, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, celebrated the international labor day with the medical workers of Beijing hospital this afternoon. When Comrade Hua Guofeng arrived at the get-together, he shook hands with the medical workers." The report also said that Hua Guofeng extended his gratitude to the medical workers for their "serious treatment and care." XINHUA also dispatched a picture showing Hua Guofeng shaking hands with the medical workers of Beijing hospital.

What is Hua Guofeng's illness?

Allegedly he suffers from slight heart disease.

It is believed the purpose of the arrangements made by the Chinese decision-makers for the May Day press release was to remedy the fact that Hua Guofeng was neglected in the publications of the sixth plenary session. On the other hand, it can also be considered as a kind of "appeasement" to the extreme leftists--most of them are supporters of Hua. In other words, it is to strengthen the atmosphere of stability and unity.

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'CHENG MING' REPORTS ON GUILIN AIR CRASH

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[Article by Lo Ping [5012 0393]: "The Truth About the Guilin Air Disaster"]

[Text] We Relied on the Three Magic Weapons To Reveal the Secrets

After the occurrence of the "26 April" air disaster, I originally planned to go to Guilin immediately to gather news. This was because plane crashes rarely occur in China. In addition, there were more than 50 passengers from Hong Kong. Such news was bound to cause a sensation both at home and abroad. How could we fail to provide our readers with some firsthand information? Therefore, how I wished I could fly to Guilin by Trident or a four-engined plane.

However, after further consideration, I realized that in the Gongcheng area of Guilin, who could obtain the rare firsthand information and spread it immediately except personnel of the official propaganda organs? Therefore, I changed my original intention and decided to cover the news in Beijing.

Was it not ridiculous to gather news in a city 10,000 li away from the scene?

It was lucky that my attempt has not become a standing joke in press circles.

When efforts were exerted to find the causes of the plane crash, Beijing became the first object of the press coverage.

This was because reporters could hardly find anything out about the two things which were closely connected with the air disaster in Guangzhou. In addition, there was one thing which they could see in Beijing only. These three magic weapons had been sent to the command center of the political, economic and cultural activities of the whole country.

In Guangzhou, reporters had a rare opportunity to hear a report by the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau and watch a documentary produced by the reporters of the Guangzhou TV station at the scene of the plane crash. However, with regard to the black box which related to the flight record, people could hear it only in Beijing.



All these were naturally the most authoritative materials, the black box particularly so.

Therefore, a certain period of time after the occurrence of the air disaster, it was Beijing, rather than Guilin or Guangzhou, which was the best place for obtaining news.

Therefore, I did not leave the capital, and "stood by the stump to wait for more hares to come."

Was It Political Sabotage?

During that period, the plane crash of the Trident airliner No 266 gave rise to various kinds of conjectures and gossips.

--Did the plane explode on flying into a mountain?

--The wreckage of the plane and the corpses of the victims were spread over several kilometers of mountain and wilderness areas. Was this an indication of an explosion in the air?

--Was there any political background? Was it an evil deed done by bad elements who opposed the line of the third plenary session?

--Did the remaining confederates of Lin Biao and the gang of four secrete plastic explosives in the plane?

--Did the pilot commit suicide and purposely bring disaster to other passengers because he nursed a grievance?

The answer to the last question could be found in the minds of a number of Beijing residents.

This would not be at all surprising. In 1979, a pilot in Beijing who was full of resentment and felt aggrieved flew his Trident into a factory building in the suburbs of Beijing during a test flight. In 1980, an angry man committed suicide in Beijing railway station by exploding a bomb and a number of other people were also killed in the incident. In 1981, a female driver who was incensed at her leaders, deliberately drove her car into people in Tiananmen Square. Drawing inferences from the above facts, it was not difficult to jump to a conclusion that the pilot of No 266 airliner carried out sabotage because he nursed hatred in his heart.

Conjecture and gossip was, very often, the source of orators. Did these stories contain certain truths?

A sensational rumor was spread in Tokyo, a city more than a thousand li from Beijing. A Japanese newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported that it received a letter from "Comrade Jiang Qing's Rescue Action Committee," saying that the explosion of No 266 airliner was the result of their "revolutionary act." The news spread and was discussed in a small circle. Everybody asked about its reliability.

## Did Civil Officials and Military Officers Quarrel With Each Other?

To reveal the secrets of the air disaster, it was imperative to seek help from the three magic weapons--the report of the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau, documentary films taken at the site of disaster and the black box related to the flight record as well as other authoritative sources close to these three things.

In the process of getting in touch with these authoritative sources, I unexpectedly found out that the information provided by the leaders of the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau was greatly different from that of the sources close to the air force.

This might have been "official double-talk." However, did this not mean that they quarrelled with each other?

The reason why this air disaster was connected with the air force was that the CAAC borrowed the Trident No 266 from the air force. The characters "Zhongguo Minhang" in Zhou Enlai's calligraphy, were not printed on the fuselage. In addition, there was no five-starred red flag--the sign of an ordinary airliner--on the tail of the plane. Instead, there was a big red star containing with the two characters "Ba Yi." The red star was flanked on either side by thick red stripes. The Trident was bought from the United Kingdom in 1974 at a special price.

In recent years, the number of plane passengers has greatly increased. However, due to a lack of foreign exchange, China has reduced the number of imported airliners. In addition, the giant airliner designed during the period of Lin Biao and trial-produced in Shanghai has not been put into production. As a result, the present 80 airliners of the CAAC are not sufficient to meet the present demands. To meet an urgent need, the CAAC has had to ask the air force for help. Therefore, military airplanes are often used as airliners. On the afternoon of 26 April, a military plane--Trident No 266--was a "guest performer" on the Guangzhou-Guilin route.

Such a thing was not abnormal at all. The crew of the airliner No 266 have a perfect mastery of the operational techniques. Chen Xilian's son was a copilot and the pilot was a deputy regimental commander of the air force and had rich flight experience. Why did a disaster occur then?

### Information Harmful to the Air Force

A friend of mine who is close to the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau provided me with the following information:

On 26 April, the military plane No 266 was involved in the passenger flight on this route for the first time.

At 4 p.m. that day, the weather conditions around the Guilin area were "unfavorable" (an aviation term).

Before the occurrence of the incident, radio contact between the plane and the ground was normal. However, due to the fact that the pilot was not familiar with geographical conditions of the area and acted on his own and refused to comply with the direction from the ground crew, the airliner went off course 9 kilometers before the accident. The control tower in Guangzhou had already demanded that the course be corrected.

When the plane was flying over the Gongcheng area, its flying altitude was a bit too low. The control tower in Guangzhou urged the pilot to increase the flying altitude to 1,700 meters. However, he thought that a flying altitude of 1,500 meters was all right.

As a result, when the plane was flying at the height of 1,500 meters, it struck a hilltop and its fuselage was damaged. However, there was another higher mountain in front of the plane and the pilot could see it very clearly. It was too late for him to increase the flying altitude. Therefore, the plane rammed into the mountain and exploded.

My friend told me that it was believed that the above situation was recounted in the report of the CAAC.

This showed that the cause for the plane crash was the pilot's refusal to comply with the direction from the ground. It was obvious that the information provided by the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau was beneficial to the bureau itself. If the information proved true, the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau would not be responsible for the accident.

There were some other arguments unfavorable to the air force: the work style of the children of senior cadres was no good, the air force had seized this opportunity to extort foreign exchange, and so forth.

The information provided by the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau was authoritative. However, some people doubted its reliability and accuracy.

#### The Two Minutes Which Caused the Plane Crash and the Death of Passengers

A friend close to the air force told me the "truth about the air disaster" which was detrimental to the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau.

--This was not the first time that a military plane was involved in the Guangzhou-Guilin route as the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau had stated.

--On 26 April at about 4 p.m., the weather in the Guilin and Gongcheng areas was not "unfavorable" as the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau insisted. It was instead "complicated weather" (aviation terminology) which was worse than "unfavorable weather." Things which were 10 meters away from the plane could not be clearly seen.

--When plane No 266 got to the Gongcheng area, the control tower in Guangzhou urged it to begin descending. This instruction was 2 minutes ahead of the appropriate time.

--This was the fatal 2 minutes! The underbelly of the plane struck a hilltop and its front part was separated from the fuselage. A tragedy with the death of 112 passengers followed.

My friend stressed that the cause for the air disaster was a wrong instruction given by the control tower. Therefore, the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau should be wholly responsible for it.

After hearing information provided by the two sides, suspicion clouded my mind: Were the Civil Aviation Bureau and the air force at odds? Were both sides trying to shirk responsibility and shift the blame onto the other? Was the information provided by the Civil Aviation Bureau true? Did the arguments of the air force tally with facts?

Just at that time, I suddenly thought of the black box, the black box!

When the secrets of the black box which were related to the flight record were revealed, the truth about the air disaster would be clarified.

Before getting in touch with the "audience" of the black box (including the indirect audience), I interviewed some of the "audience" which watched the documentary, film, concerning the site of the air disaster, which was shown in restricted circles.

#### Secret Documentary Not Made Known to the Public

The documentary shot by the special team sent by the Guangzhou television station not long after the accident is of value as reference.

A part of this documentary was released by the Beijing television station. It is believed that the Hong Kong television viewers also saw the scene in which PLA troops hacked their way through brambles in their search for the wreckage of the plane and the corpses of the victims. But most of the highly interesting scenes of the documentary were cut out. For example, ordinary people were denied a peep at the six or seven hilltops over which plane No 266 dragged itself. Was there anything secret about the hilltops?

That which was "secret" had to do with the hilltop trees appearing as if they had been burned. This showed that the belly of the speeding aircraft with over 100 passengers aboard had almost kissed or touched the tops of the rocky hills overgrown with trees.

Why was this scene cut out as something "secret"?

It was said that this was to prevent people from making a wrong judgment.

It was also said that some people witnessed the plane coming apart in the air close to the hilltops. Its tail dropped first. The front part then shot up and plunged 1,000 meters down to a faraway place. (At that time, some greedy people showed up at the scene searching for valuables.)

This scene of the documentary and what the witnesses said showed that the accounts given by the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau and the air force were identical in one place: "The body of the plane scraped against the hilltops causing an accident."

#### The Black Box Points to Something Wrong With Ground Control

The black box provides more authoritative information than the documentary.

This indestructible black box provided important flying data, including dialogue between the pilot and the control tower, the voices in the cabin, and so forth.

After the accident of plane No 266, people in all circles hoped for the discovery of this valuable device providing information about the flight.

When this much coveted thing was discovered, it was immediately taken away to the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau.

It was said that a relevant unit wanted to check what the black box said, but the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau did not agree to this. Later, the Central Military Commission ordered that the black box be sent to Beijing at once.

Beijing attached unusually great importance to this black box. The work group led by Wan Li, the Military Commission investigation group, the air force investigation group, and the CAAC investigation group all unveiled this "black lady."

It was said that the director of the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau and the relevant personnel sweated profusely on hearing what the tape of the black box revealed. The tape recording showed that the cause of the No 266 plane accident was a mistake made by the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau in its control of the aircraft.

#### Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau Must Be Held Responsible

Any discrepancy in the weather report was of course an error. But directing the passenger plane to descend 2 minutes early was a grave mistake.

If what a friend of mine said was correct and if he had not been subject to pressure from a certain quarter, then the truth of the "26 April" air accident has at last come out. All the guesses made by people at home and abroad have been proved wrong.

The claim about the plane crashing against the mountains is not accurate enough.

Saying that the plane was bombed by evildoers was nothing but a rumor.

Saying that the "leftists" started a "revolution" does not comply with reality.

Apart from this, saying that the pilot of the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau made a mistake is also negated.

My friend held that the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau should be wholly responsible for the "26 April" air disaster. "It has great problems," my friend said.

First, it gave wrong instructions and, as a result, the No 266 passenger plane crashed and people were killed.

Second, it has employed trickery to cheat the party organizations and the people. This will certainly make a very bad impression.

Third, it has defiled the pilot, who was unable to verify the facts, in order to shirk their own responsibility.

People Directly Responsible for the Accident Will Be Severely Punished

"This is an intolerable work style," my friend continued. "Some people of the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau must shoulder the responsibility for this accident. It was said that the bureau head will resign and those directly responsible will be severely punished."

"I am sure that Shen Tu will not lose his post because of this accident," I said. "What do you think?"

"As the bureau head of the CAAC, Shen Tu cannot shirk his responsibility. However, I agree with what you said. The CAAC has done a good job in handling the accident. As a matter of fact, they planned to reorganize the Guangzhou Civil Aviation Bureau a long time ago. It is a pity that the reorganization comes a bit too late." My friend knows that I am a "fan of the Lijiang River." He thus asked me with a smile, "Will you dare to take a plane to Guilin again?"

"Why not?" I blurted out. "The accident rate of civil aviation, in particular, the CAAC, is very low. However, frankly speaking, it isn't too comfortable to ride in those small 'AN such-and-such' and 'IL such-and-such' planes. It is more comfortable to ride in big planes."

"How about Tridents?" He squinted his small crafty eyes. "Altogether three Tridents have been lost. The first was the private plane of Lin Biao-- No 265."

Will You Dare To Take a Plane to Guilin Again?

"I think, in future, it will be safer to take a Trident than in the past." What I said were sincere words. "I have taken many domestic flights and I deeply feel that the CAAC has paid great attention to safety, to the extent

that it is overdone. There was a time when I took a big plane from Xian to Guangzhou. As it was said that there was heavy rain in Hunan, I was forced to wait in the Xian airport for 8 hours (the airport restaurant provided a delicious free lunch which I cannot forget up to this day). In another case, the plane was delayed for more than 1 and a half hours because it was raining in Guilin, even though it was not raining hard...."

"You are right. The CAAC is well-known for paying great attention to safety. Over the past 30 years or so, there have only been a few domestic flight accidents. In the international air lines, Chinese planes have never had any air disasters. According to statistics, in 1981, more than 10 air disasters, killing more than 150 passengers, occurred in various districts of the world; China was not on the list. Therefore, I can understand your high sense of security. After all, you are a reporter."

"I hope that the CAAC's Shen Tu will do a better job in tackling the work of the general bureau and other sub-bureaus."

"Is that what you wish?"

"One more," it was my turn to be humorous, "I hope the information you provided basically complies with reality."

We looked at each other with a smile.

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END